Original Defective

NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, and General News; under the control, of Association of California.
n of no sect or party, and is pledged to the sts of Religion and Education, and com- lf to the consideration and support of n of California.
HURSDAY MORNINGS, for the Trustees, e are—E. P. FLINT, HENRY DUTTON, E. H, J. W. COX, J. W. CLARK, JACOB BA- H. H. LAWRENCE.
s in the State will act as agents for the

or one year, payable in advance, $4 00. Months, payable in advance. $2 50. Ten 0 00.
tters relating the business affairs of the ld be addressed to "THE PACIFIC."
SUBSCRIBERS AND POSTMASTERS.—The age on THE PACIFIC for six months, is nts—to be paid in advance by the sub- the office of delivery—to any part of the tes of America.

The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 27, 1867. NUMBER 26.

Rates of Advertising.

	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months,
1 Square,	$2 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 "	4 00	6 50	8 00	15 00
"	4 00	7 50	10 00	18 00
4 "	7 00	10 00	15 00	24 00
5 "	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
¼ column,	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
½ "	15 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Type used—Nonpareil. Number of lines in a square solid)—Twelve.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

For the Pacific.

THE HERMIT.

BY J. W. B.

ed within a deep evergreen wood,
beyond the loud roar of the ocean,
g of rustic humility stood,
dwelt a hermit devoted and good,
andered not there for devotion;
r, that from his kind
endeavored to find
n by them unmolested,
by wild beasts infested;
ught with the beautiful there to commune,
owers to train, and his vineyard to prune,
vandal idler could pluck what he planted,
rbors by no footsteps rude would be unted.

him a forest magnificent waved,
w'ry fresh zephyr awaking,
the Walhalla its gravel bed laved,
hose deep channel no tempest e'er raved,
ean of wild-wood rough shaking.
Within his inclosure oft came
he deer, by indulgence made tame,
e at their pleasure o'erleaping,
ect meadow grazing or sleeping;
e he had taught them to eat from his hand,
e on his countenance gentle and bland,
ng away with wild speed from a stranger,
in his presence no instinct of danger.

utiful island far down on the forks
musical Walhalla river,
k in the vines and thick undergrowth lurks,
er erects undisturbed his queer works,
the bull-rushes in the stream quiver,
nd the elk with no foes to harass,
rops off the luxuriant grass;
grizzly fierce lord of the mountains,
rting pollutes the clear fountains,
ly panther prowls ere the breaking of day,
nching low, springs on his innocent prey.
hermit oft times, but with no hunter's ardor,
use and with elk meat supplied his own rder.

ntutored wilderness, fruitful and fair,
his pets and his flowers reclining,
ow ever free from the wrinkles of care,
mind from the thoughts and the burdens hat wear,
e woods never hear him repining?
When he sits by his bright cabin fire,
lone, neither husband nor sire,
mind newly kindled e'er burning,
days of his boyhood returning,
there are ties ever sacred that bind
and devotion to erring mankind?
thus he communes, do the hours find him
eeping, [sleeping?
forgotten his troubles, he should be found
ghts of kind friends and dear relatives far,
ours, nay, his moments beguiling,
or when sleeping, tranquility mar,
se him to blaspheme his wandering star,
ore to his eyes brightly smiling?
And when on the fair Sabbath morn,
h his sadness, now doubly forlorn,
not the multitude meeting,
rs the sweet silver-toned greeting,
ringing out on the clear startled air
mon the worshippers dwelling afar,
not on his knees in deep anguish repenting,
the strange sight of a stoic relenting?
s there are times when his vision discerns
elf in sad loneliness dying, [turns,
grav'ler that homeward from wandering
en by fever that vehement burns,
consumes his last breath faintly sighing,
Upturns his pale face to the skies,
And alone in his last struggle dies;
nd by his rude pallet weeping,
his cold form vigil keeping,
bearing some token of love o'er the main,
se whose sweet friendship he'll ne'er taste again,
en from its dwelling his spirit has flown,
rmit will rest, his departure unknown.

Roman Catholic Schools.

ppears more and more surprising to at any Protestant parent can send his to a Roman Catholic school. We visited many of these schools on this ; we have met and conversed with teachers and pupils; we have inquired from others who were their patrons, re more or less connected with them; ve examined their text-books, and in- d as to their courses of instruction. have endeavored to rejoice in all we praiseworthy. Yet, in comparing with Protestant schools, we feel con- t of their immense inferiority. The ess of their scholars is very slow in studies, and what is learned is princi- committed to memory without any loping of their thinking powers to un- and what they learn by rote. Whole s will, after weeks of study, be commit- word by word, and in their public ex- ations often not a question will be asked n answer given but in the exact lan- e of the book. A mere parrot educa- was nearly all we could discover, with ittle that becomes an intelligent youth. last fall we became acquainted with young ladies, daughters of Congrega- l parents, who had gone, one two years, the other one year, to a large Catholic nary in San Francisco, and they told f the very few and common studies as- d them, in which, often from two to days would pass without their being d to a single recitation, and then to a little instruction. But said they both, always about six weeks before examination, we would have what was called a review. And this consists in taking about six pages at the beginning of each study and committing them word for word. If we did not do this well, we were liable to be called below, where one of the Sisters would use the rattan upon us. Then at the examination we were always called to recite from these six pages thus committed. Another, of Episcopal parents, whose uncle being a zealous Catholic, was one of the Trustees of such a seminary in San Francisco, said that she attended nearly five years; that her studies were just about as she was a mind to have them; but, that five times a week she, with all the pupils, were required to meet in a general room, and all listen to a talk of the Sisters, that went to extol the character of the Catholic Church, and questions like a catechism were proposed to the Catholic pupils, but not to the Protestant, yet they were to be present and hear.

Thus, much of the time was taken up, not in studying, but in a way that might result in their getting Catholic ideas. They have many graduates from their academies, colleges and seminaries, yet it seems singular that, while our public schools give good wages to teachers, the Catholic graduates scarcely ever apply for a situation to teach, even in Catholic communities. Why so? We know of no other reason than that their education is of that character which renders them unable to endure the test of examination by the State or County Examiners.

The very pronunciation of the English language is so poor in some of these schools that this alone would prevent their graduates from teaching a common school. Even on the day of our writing this article, on visiting one of their select schools, the broad Irish brogue was so marked that in hearing the teacher repeat a sentence three times over for his pupils to write out on their slates, we could not get every word aright, till we heard an American child read the sentence, giving it its true sound. This may be an extreme case but it illustrates a general fact. Ireland, declaring herself almost in slavery to England, is the leading, or rather the almost exclusive educational power of Catholic America. And for Protestant America to seek from that source a good American education, partakes largely of the ridiculous. The object of these schools is not to educate, but in all possible and plausible ways to proselyte to their religion.

A wealthy Catholic, up the Feather river, told us that he had sent two daughters, one six years, and the other four, to the Catholic school in Marysville; but, said he, as they learned just about nothing, I told the priest I would take them and send them to the Protestant seminary at Oakland, where they would get less of religion but more of arithmetic and grammar. "Oh, no," the priest replied, "You don't understand our very plan, which is, to give a little arithmetic and a little grammar, but a great deal of religion." By religion, they mean Roman Catholicism, and for the advancement of this, their schools are established. In all their rooms are generally hung Catholic symbols, crosses, pictures, or mottoes, and all customs partake of this character which, for uniformity's sake, as they say, the students are required to observe. A young man told me that in attending one of these academies, nothing was said to him by the teachers on the subject of the Catholic religion, yet for uniformity's sake he had always to bow when passing the Catholic altar, and as the door to the recitation room was in front of one of the altars, he had always to bow before it on going into and out from the recitation. Their text-books are, some of them, very defective. One, that we found—a scientific book used in the large Catholic school in Benicia, and also used elsewhere — we purchased, and read it through. In this we discovered that on the average one answer out of every twenty to be wrong, some of them remarkably so; while many others were foolish, and the whole very unscientifically arranged. We have the book now in our library. On speaking of it to a priest—a teacher at Mission Dolores—he recommended the book as a very good one.

Moreover, many Protestants have thought that their sons or daughters, if sent to these schools, were guarded and governed more carefully than in other schools. We think the facts generally prove the opposite to be true. One reason is, that this reputation of strict care promotes this result, that many who have rough, rude or wicked children, send them to these Catholic schools. Hence while the pupils are recreating and associating together, Protestant children are brought into the intimate society of these rough, bad youths and learn many bad habits and practices they would not learn in well regulated Protestant schools. Many think these schools cheaper, and so patronize them, but often this supposed economy results in the cost of more money than at others, and with a vastly poorer education.

S. V.

Dr. Bushnell.

Dr. Bushnell, with an immense head so admirably proportioned as to seem moderately small, with a shapely face tapering from forehead to chin, a little more grizzly on each successive Monday, with gray eyes that look into men, straight as a yard-stick, resting solidly and defiantly on his feet, waits confidently his turn. No one leaps so swiftly as he into broad generalizations. The most unpromising scriptures are deftly manipulated into interpretations which favor his theories. He believes his own thought and proclaims it intrepidly. He never shrinks from the legitimate consequences of his premises. He lets off his broadsides remorselessly in every direction. He has no reverence for the ancient because it is ancient. He believes in the superiority of the Future over the Past; he combines faith in present miracles with a disposition so questioning as sometimes to seem almost skeptical, and occasionally a fancy appears to him as solid as a fact. Woe to the proved thing that encounters the thing he is proving. He is apt at jerking the new and deep meaning out of an old formula or event, and his impromptu language is often as racy and poetic as may be found in his published discourses. He flings from his lips "slang phrases" which wonderfully uncover his idea, and so swift is he in his work that he completed his late Andover Address before indicating his acceptance of the invitation.—*Cor. Exam'r and Chronicle.*

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1867.

THE EIGHT HOUR

Troubles are nearly past. A few factories are still closed, but in the most the cheerful hum of the lathe and spindles, hammer and plane, blended in a vague but musical chorus, is heard as of old. In some there are eight hours work, but in more there are ten. The chief peril of the movement lay in the probable suppression of industry. This peril has been wholly avoided. The eight hour experiment will have tentative trial, and if found advantageous as claimed, will gradually replace the old system, as every improvement supplants a defective predecessor.

TWO RARE BOOKS.

Now and then we find something rare. Little, Brown & Company have just finished a labor of love which will endear their memories to all lovers of chaste book-work, and especially to all of these who know the witchery of the rod and reel. They give us Izaak Walton's Complete Angler in a duodecimo of 440 pages, handsomely printed as books are rarely printed in these days, on perfect types, on the finest paper, and every page on a *hand press*. The edition is limited, was prepared for the few (elect precious) and to such needs only to be named.

The "Faire Gospeller," by the author of "Mary Powell," etc., is another choice morceau whose chaste sweetness lingers in memory like the echoes of perfect strains from the old symphonies. Anything more chaste, tender, profoundly moving, it would be difficult to produce.

Dr. Goodell as a Student.

On Sophomore Quarter Day, in 1815, the Faculty, to my surprise, gave me the first appointment, which was the Latin Salutatory. But when we graduated, in 1817, I had the Greek Oration, then considered the third appointment; Marsh, afterwards President of Burlington College, had the first, which was the Valedictory; and Chase, now Bishop of New Hampshire, received the second appointment, which was, I think, the Philosophical. During the greater part of my senior year I was engaged in teaching, and was able to attend but few recitations. Had it been otherwise, had I spent the whole year in hard study, it is not likely that I should have deserved a higher appointment than the one given me; for the class was a large one, and there were many very good scholars in it. One thing is certain, and I think of it even now with satisfaction, that for the sake of a collegiate honor I never studied fifteen minutes the more, no not ten, nor even five, during my whole course; and that my eyes and health were as good at the end as at the beginning. My health was indeed always feeble; three hours a day were just about my average time of study. But, then, when I did study it was in good earnest, concentrating my whole mind directly on the subject. It was much the same during all my term at the Theological Seminary, and during much of my missionary life I have been able to devote but a few hours a day to close study.

Though feeble from childhood I have hardly ever been sick a day. In fact I have been growing stronger ever since I was born; and should "the days of the years of my life" run parallel with those of Methuselah, might it not be reasonably expected that I should be more hale and vigorous in the nine hundred and sixty-ninth year of my life, than any of the hypochondriacs of any generation of students past, present, or future. Why should a student ever be puny, or why should his eyesight prematurely fail? Every power and faculty of mind and body become stronger, not indeed by abuse, but by constant and proper use. As the muscles of the arms increase in strength by proper exercise, so does the organ of sight in the same way. It is wrong for a student to leave college with no health, or at any rate, with no eyes. If, indeed, his general health be no better, yet certainly his eyes ought to be stronger than when he entered the Freshman class. And let no one say his health is not vigorous enough to think of going on a foreign mission; for those who are compartively feeble often last and live, while the more robust break down and have to return home to recuperate, or are carried to early graves, because the former take more care of themselves, whilst the latter are too apt to be careless and imprudent. Every one should ascertain what amount of work he can accomplish with safety, and do it, and then stop. This is comparatively easy for the more feeble ones, but not so for the robust; for these latter, feeling that they can do any thing, are not conscious of weakness till it is too late. Thus some will work so hard one day that they are unable to do anything more for weeks or months. I never could do this, but soon became too hungry and faint, never having strength enough to kill myself in this way.—*N. Y. Observer.*

California Must Sustain the Union Cause.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF SENATOR STEWART IN PLATT'S HALL, JUNE 19, 1867.

After various plans had been submitted, it was finally decided that the ballot should aid the bullet in bringing the rebels into subjection to the law. Rebel hate and scorn of Northern men and free labor left us no alternative; so we adopted the ballot as the best means for restoring peace. We had good authority for so doing. The Declaration of Independence declares that all men are equal before the law. We saw that foreigners who came among us were not respected till they became naturalized, and had the ballot in their hands; that it was the ballot that made the weak strong; and we knew that no State could pass laws that would injure any large number of voters. So, after a long struggle, we finally decided to give the negro the right to vote, and sent the army to secure that right, and the South has at last accepted the situation, not for love of the negro, but because he has the power to vote, and they covet his new power, and free men can now go to the South in safety, as the rebels no longer fear their interference with the negroes. As long as the hope of saving any portion of the "peculiar institution" remained, they took every means to save it. But now that hope is overthrown—there will be no trouble in their reconstruction. But there is danger of this right of the negro to vote not being adopted. Connecticut went seven hundred majority against it. It is probable that California will not follow such an example. The twenty millions of loyal men of the North, who maintain that all men have the right to be free, look to the growing empire on the Pacific for sympathy. They expect you will stand up in favor of freedom, justice and equal rights to all men. Most of the Southern men are in favor of coming into the union on the principle of equal rights, and we may yet be again all united in brotherhood. Shall we not say that when we said we were in favor of freeing the slaves, we meant what we said, and that we intend the negro shall be free, and to secure this freedom mean to give him the great weapon to secure it—the ballot.

Will California stand by her record during the war, and give the negro who fought for the Union the power to protect himself against those who fought against it? If California votes for the negroe's right to vote, so will New York and Pennsylvania; but if the Golden State fails on this momentous point, it will protract the struggle for years. If California goes wrong on this question, I fear for the peace of the country—I fear for the safety of the Government. There will be another rebellion, but the reaction, though terrible in its effects, will be only temporary in duration, for the Great God of nations has decreed that slavery shall not permanently exist on this continent. We cannot live in the country in which are five hundred thousand Union men's graves, and permit the cause for which they died to perish; we cannot travel through the country in which one hundred thousand widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers fell struggling in the righteous cause of freedom, and suffer that freedom to slide from our grasp, after their devotion and sacrifices have placed it in our power. We cannot look in the faces of the men who fought to save our liberties, if we refuse to preserve theirs. If California goes wrong on this point, see what will be the result. The States on the Pacific are blessed with the most favored portion of the Republic; the people at the East look to these States as destined to become a great empire—they wish them to become such—are willing to make every effort to assist them to do so. It must not be forgotten that it was California's loyalty and liberality toward the cause of the Union which prevented the sale of the mineral lands to help pay the national debt, and the soldiers of the Union—a plan which was agitated by men of influence; but instead of selling the mines, Congress gave them to the miners. Had your Representatives come from a disloyal State, do you think this great gift would have been given? Your loyalty has secured for you the Pacific Railroad, a line of magnificent steamers to connect your port with China and Japan, which will enrich your State above all others in the Union. Your public lands are all you have asked for, and all has been given because you were loyal. Your fellow citizens in the Atlantic States want to see San Francisco, if not the first, the second city in the Union. Do you want to make these people your enemies by encouraging slavery, which they detest? Do you wish to prolong the present struggle, by giving a gleam of hope to the rebels that you sympathize with their cause? If you indorse the action of Congress, slavery is dead forever; if you do not, then it is not dead, but will live to recoil on your children, who will have to fight the battle over again, for the Union and slavery can never exist in safety together. Let the vote of California be condemnatory of Congress, and there will be a reaction and another struggle for supremacy between liberty and slavery; and although there is no doubt of the final triumph of liberty, it will require blood and treasure to bring the monster to its present condition. Justice, humanity and equality before the law for all men are recognized as right by rebel generals, statesmen and legislatures; will you stop the work? Let California stand by these principles and sustain the Union cause. Let her stand by her friends at the East, who are anxiously watching her action. Let her record be right on this great issue. Let her not lead the forlorn hope of slavery's forces. Let every citizen of California stand by the Union, and give every man within it the rights guaranteed in the Constitution. Whatever divisions may creep into your party organization, you must win this election, or you will be considered as having taken the back track. You must carry the Union flag triumphant in this campaign. You owe it to yourselves, to the martyred dead, and to every principle of right and duty.—*S. F. Times.*

Lincoln Memorials in London.

There is a plan on foot in London which has attracted much attention here, and seems destined to meet with ultimate success: the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. That monument is to take the form of a noble and beautiful edifice for the worship of God, which will be called the International Memorial church. Dr. Frederic Tompkins, of London, aided by numerous friends, has resolved to erect this building, commemorative of the unriveting of the fetters of 4,000,000 of slaves. Many of the most judicious ministers and laymen, as well as many gentlemen in the United States, have been consulted, and all concur in the fitness and greatness of the work.

In connection with this International church, it is designed to establish an American service, to be conducted exclusively by American ministers. Distinguished and devoted men of all denominations visit Great Britain from time to time, whose names many do not know, and whose voices they never hear. This will afford delightful opportunity for brethren in England and from the United States to see and converse with each other, as well as to engage in devotional exercises for the outpouring of God's Spirit upon both nations. Beside the church edifice, there will be a large and convenient hall fitted up as a library, which will be suitable for conferences of Christians, both British and American—and a small building which is to be called Lincoln School.

The Lincoln School-house, I should have said, is already built. I visited it a few evenings ago. It is a neat, commodious building, the style Gothic, the construction simple, yet elegant. The site for the proposed church, which I also saw, is one of the best in London. It embraces the corner of a wide, handsome thoroughfare, and will extend over several thousand feet. No pains nor expense will be spared to make this noble monument worthy of the name it is to bear, and surely no more fitting design could be chosen to commemorate the life and public services of the martyred President of America.—*Cor. Ex. and Chron.*

Girls' Schools and Exhibitions.

The education of girls is, or at least should be, conducted on a plan in many respects essentially different from that adapted to boys, for the simple reason that their sphere of life is quite different, and the term allotted to their mental culture at school much shorter. Moreover, the pre-eminent virtue [and highest adornment of the respective sexes is not the same, and the course of training, and the practice which gives to each its fullest development, are by no means identical. Courage is the special virtue of man, and a high sense of honor its proper accompaniment; chastity of women, and diffidence and modesty its aureola.

Premising thus much by way of general remark, what opinion should we form of the exhibitions recently held in our city and vicinity, at the different academies for girls, and of which we either have been spectators or read about in the newspapers.

The leading features of their exhibitions are personal publicity, declamations, speeches and plays, musical displays, the distribution of honors, newspaper notices and puffs. An audience, usually quite large, of men and women, married and single, relatives, acquaintances and strangers, is assembled by invitation or notice, and before this assemblage the young women in turn, singly or otherwise as the case may be, come forward and deliver their speeches, enact plays, or display their proficiency in music—the audience, the male part especially, never failing to applaud whatever is done by the girls. The distribution of prizes closes the scene, and the curtain drops; then the newspapers and their notoriety.

This grand display is by no means an impromptu affair; on the contrary, it has required weeks and months of preparation, and to get it ready has been quite a business, as well with teachers as with pupils. To prepare first, is a regular part of the school course, and no small feature of the educational programme.

Now, we would ask, of what earthly advantage, present or prospective, to young women, is public declamation and speech-making, and the array appearing in public before mixed audiences? Is the intellect thereby disciplined or expanded, or deportment improved, or any station in after life prepared for? Do you wish to fit them for the stage, or to smooth the path for them to become those hermaphrodite beings known as the lecturers? And in the name of the proprieties of domestic life, what is to be gained by parading young women in the newspapers with *appropriate* notices and puffs—notices and puffs which, in most cases, are intrinsically untrute, and at best indelicate.

But this is the least of the matter, what better school to sweep away bashfulness, to destroy diffidence, to tone down modesty, and produce that easy indifference, which is but the counterpart of boldness, than speech-making and personal displays before mixed audiences. And yet bashfulness, and diffidence, and coyness, and modesty are not only the birthright of woman, not only make her more lovely, but if we may so speak, are the guardian angels of that virtue of which she should be the perpetual embodiment. But to acquit herself in the speech-making and personal displays, the young girl must put aside these things to replace them with that easy air of the woman of the world, who is at home under all circumstances of life, and triumph over every feeling which binders success in the novel and non-natural position in which, for the time, she is placed. What is the difference between bringing forward a number of young women on the platform of Mercantile Library Hall, before an audience of fifteen hundred, and present the same girls for a similar object, in one of our Convent halls, before the promiscuous audience *usually* got together on exhibition day? The former would be thought very improper, whilst the latter is tolerated! And yet the difference is simply in degree and not of kind.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart has set an example of a much needed reform, and uttered its protest against parading young women before mixed audiences on exhibition days. It now excludes the public because, as the papers inform us, "such is the custom in France, and in order to protect the modesty of young girls." Why, even a doubt whether such exhibitions do not militate against modesty should end them forever.

We are not here attempting to point out what these exhibitions of female schools should or should not be, or how they should be conducted. Make of them what you please, but let them be private; at least exclude men, whether father, brother, cousin, sweetheart, or stranger; and keep the young girls out of the newspapers.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Guardian.*

A GOOD HABIT.—When a Spaniard eats a peach or pear by the roadside, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the ground with his foot, and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain, by the roadsides and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste, and is ever free. Let this practice be imitated in our country, and the weary wanderer will be blest, and bless the hand that ministered to his comfort and joy. We are bound to leave the world as good or better than we found it, and he is a selfish churl who basks under the shadow, and eats the fruit of trees which other hands have planted, if he will not also plant trees which shall yield fruit to coming generations.

YOUTH'S.

For the Pacific.

The Decision of a Hindoo Judge.

In one of the sunny towns of southern India, there lived four cotton merchants, whose names were Moothoosamy, Rungasamy, Veerasamy, and Ramasamy. They were partners, and after years of toil, had succeeded in accumulating great wealth. The warehouse where their cotton was stored was the largest building in the town, and their unexampled success excited the envy of all their neighbors.

One thing, however, troubled them. The rats were a source of constant annoyance. They made their nests in the cotton, until almost every bale had its colony, and they became so fearless, that a naturalist might have had a fine opportunity to study their habits.

One day, on entering the storehouse, Ramasamy unfortunately placed his foot on a nest. The mother rat of course retaliated by giving him a sharp bite. This daring act so exasperated him, that he determined to exterminate them. Who would not be provoked under similar circumstances? He proposed getting a cat. His companions readily assented; but said they thought it would not be fair for him to be sole owner of the animal. They therefore agreed that the only right way would be for each to possess one of those parts of the feline organism having a claw attached,—in other words, a leg. Each leg was then duly named by its owner, and all four congratulated themselves on the accession of the coveted rat-destroyer. One day the cat was seen to walk lame, and on examination it was found that the wounded leg belonged to Ramasamy, who at once carefully bandaged it with a piece of cloth, dipped in oil. The cat, happy at being released, limped slowly away to her favorite haunt near a furnace. But accidentally the cloth took fire, and the poor creature, in agony, rushed over the cotton. In an instant the building was wrapped in flames, and although the merchants exerted themselves to the utmost, all was in vain. When they discovered that the cat was the innocent cause of this terrible calamity, Moothoosamy, Rungasamy and Veerasamy insisted that Ramasamy should pay them for the damage done, because it was his leg that set the property on fire. He courteously refused to do so, and was summoned by his partners to appear before a judge. The judge heard their accusation, and turning upon them, said,

"You say that the leg belonging to Ramasamy set the cotton on fire; but did the cat walk on that leg?"

"Oh, no," said they, "she was lame in that leg, and therefore held it up, and walked on the other three legs."

"Then," said the judge, "because the cat could never have gone without those three legs, and because your legs carried the other one, you, in justice, should pay Ramasamy instead of his paying you."

They were confounded, and much to their chagrin were compelled to pay the lawyer his fee, and to remunerate their partner for his loss.

"Playing for Keeps."

"Why! my son," said Mrs. Fielding, "where did you get so many marbles?" She had been looking for a string in Paul's drawer, and had picked up a bag full of marbles. "You said you had only fifty the other day—where did these come from?"

"Won 'em," said Paul, briefly.

"How so?"

"Playing for keeps."

"And was that what kept you out so late last night, when mother had told you to come in early?"

Paul's handsome face sobered a little, and he said, "Well, I can't help it, the other fellows make me."

"How can they make you, if you don't want to?"

"They'll kick me 'cause I've got their marbles, and say it's mean not to give them a chance to win back; and *then* there'll be two folks kicked," Paul added, emphatically."

"But is it right, Paul?"

"I don't know as it is," said he; "but I'm in for it; so here goes," and off he ran to school.

Mrs. Fielding carefully thought over the matter. She had aimed to train Paul to a thorough self-control, rather than mere submission to authority. So that evening, when Paul had laid aside his books, and sat beside her for his "good-night talk," as he called it, she said:

"Paul, what would you think of a drinking man who wanted to reform, and yet kept his cups and well-filled bottles constantly in sight?"

"I should think it would take him a good while, besides making it much harder for him."

"And the only way in which he could reasonably expect to be delivered from the evil of sin, would be by giving up what was constantly a temptation?"

"Yes, of course."

"Could you do it?"

Paul lifted his head proudly, and said, "I should rather think I could."

"Could you give up playing for keeps?"

"But where's the harm?"

"Do you *pay* for them?" asked his mother.

"Course not, I *win* 'em."

"So does the gambler win the money staked on the game. Can you tell me any difference in the *principle* of playing for money, or playing for marbles?"

Paul tried his best to think of some difference, but could not. At length his mother said:

"Pou have admitted that you did not think it right, and that alone is enough to make it wrong to you. Then it has become a passion beyond your control. Ought you not to give it up?"

This was a hard question. Paul was a skilful player, always winning, rarely losing, and the game had become so fascinating as to keep him late after school.

"But, mother," he said, "Fred Kingsley is my partner, and he and all the other boys will say I am a mean sneak to stop playing now, when I've got their marbles."

"It would be rather mean, too," said she. "What can you do about it? Can you not give up the thing that leads you into temptation?"

"What! give up my marbles! The boys would all laugh at me."

"Hasn't my son the courage to do right when the boys laugh?"

Paul felt ashamed, for he had learned that true courage lies in the heart, and not in the fist.

"Can you truly pray, 'Deliver me from this evil,' and keep the temptation in your hands? I wish that you would decide that question before you lie down to-night; be assured it will be a great gain if you can make up your mind to control yourself in this, even though it should seem to you very much like losing a right hand."

Paul thought it did seem very much like that, and remarked that it was "tough business." The struggle was severe. For one minute he thought he could, and then the thought of tamely playing marbles "just for play," seemed more than he could submit to, besides knowing how the boys would look upon it.

Mrs. Fielding said nothing for a time, but at length spoke softly, "Our Lord taught us to pray, 'Lead us not into temptation.' Do you not need that prayer now?"

Paul sprang up, walked up and down quickly, then came and knelt beside his mother, while she, in a few earnest words, besought the strength and help he so much needed.

Afterward, as they sat beside the fire, he said quietly, "I'll do it, mother."

The boys did laugh some, but Paul's consciousness that he was doing right carried him through, and his manly example did more to check this growing evil than all the teachers had said, and no boy really thought less of him for doing what they knew they would not have dared to do.

A Redbreast's Adventures.

I am going to tell you about the trials of a little redbreast family I once read of. They were too serious to laugh over at the time; but on the principle that "all is well that ends well," it will answer to smile over them now. All went well enough with the nest and eggs till a little before the birds were hatched. Then along came the old gardener, snipping here and there with his big shears; and what should he do but snip away the ivy branches so close that the little nest was sadly damaged! Out rolled the beautiful blue eggs, sliding down, as easy as they could, over the shining leaves; so they were not broken. That was trouble enough, though; for the distracted parents could not pick them up, with all their little skill; so they screamed, and fluttered, and hovered about over them in such a pitiful manner that the kind lady of the house went out to inquire into the trouble. They were greatly terrified by her appearance, and redoubled their outcries. But she gently picked up the eggs, and tucked them snugly into the nest, and then walked away.

Down flew the mother bird, and seeing all was right, she nestled down upon them, warming them with her downy breast. In two days' time there were four blind nestlings peeping in the nest and clamoring with all their might for food. But as they grew larger and stronger they bustled about so much that two of them fell out through a hole in the floor of their damaged house. This time the robins cried out in greater distress than before; but it gave them a little relief to see the good lady again come into the garden. Her former kindness had won, in a measure, their confidence. The little birds seemed cold and stiff, but she managed to warm them into life by her hand and a good fire. Then I guess you would have laughed at her next performance. She tried to mend a bird's nest with a piece of old flannel cloth. It was rather a poor piece of work, on the whole, though it answered for awhile.

But one night a drenching storm nearly drowned them out, and the poor little things which had lived through so many difficulties seemed to be dead at last. The robins sat by and looked on very contentedly this time, as the lady investigated their affairs. They were convinced now that their business would be managed right. You see what love and gentleness can effect, even in changing the natural habits of a bird.

"We will take the poor things to the fire, and give them a chance," said mother, although it seemed like a very poor chance. "But as for that old nest, it is not fit to be trusted any further. Try and find us an old one, if you can, Mary." A deserted nest was found in the currant bushes, and in this the happy family were once more placed, after the warm fire had thawed them out for the second time. I cannot follow their adventures further, for in a little time they all flew away. But if they were as successful in escaping further dangers, or if they made as good friends in the wild wood as they did in the garden, I think they must have lived to a good old age.—*Presbyterian.*

Original Defective

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, June 27, 1867.

Office: N.E. corner of Front and Clay Sts.

The Highest Life Unselfish.

A truly noble and universal aim in life must needs subordinate the interests of the individual self. The exaltation of self and its gratification above all other good, cost our race its title to Paradise. Can we more hopefully seek to regain it, than by reversing the process by which it was lost? He who makes self supreme, makes enemies of all other beings; but he who seeks the good of all, shall himself have an infinite host of benefactors. See how true a thing is self-denial, in all the great concerns of life. In the family, the father is the shelter and roof over them. He takes the wind and storm, so that they may have comfort. His self-surrender feeds, clothes, and warms them. They live upon him. He is enlarged and multiplied in them.

Society finds all its worth, its inestimable help and gain, under the rule of self-abnegation. This is also the primal law of the State. Mutual submission, mutual dependence, bring mutual advantage. We rightfully hold that the State may demand the highest form of self-surrender from its citizens, no less than the sacrifice of the individual life that the greater life of the nation may be preserved.

Who has developed art, or enlarged the bounds of science, or wrought worthily anywhere, but at the cost of patient toil, and the renunciation of ease and pleasure? Whom save those who have suffered for our sakes, do we recognize as having a valid claim upon our regards?

God's will is the universal good. Willing and entire submission to it, is the greatest of human acts—the one preeminent, unsurpassable, infinite devotion of the individual man to the all-good, enlarging to the utmost the scope of his sympathies and the exercise of his powers.

The Church of Christ then, where a man pledges himself to the highest ends, and in losing sight of his single interests, gains those that are world-wide, occupies the only position consistent with its divine character and its paramount claims.

Its membership have not learned aright its first principles, have caught no glimpse of its high purpose,—have not breathed its pure atmosphere, if self-advantage is still the end and measure of their lives. Let one reflect upon his intuitive conceptions of the blessed angels, and see if their alacrity to serve, and their living interest in all of God's creatures, seem not to be their high moral characteristics. Jesus the Son of God, came with the self-denying purpose to "give his life a ransom for many." The Holy Spirit is in the world and endures its obduracy, for the purpose of consoling, instructing and purifying those who seek his aid.

The name of God is *goodness*, and has respect to the infinite needs of his creatures. Blessed be He who has made us to be satisfied with nothing selfish, nothing partial, with no less than the infinite good!

The vital points of the political campaign now commencing in our State, are not so much between the different aspirants for office, as between the loyal, national, progressive party, and those who, in the hour of the nation's peril, gave their sympathies to its enemies.

Until all the great issues resulting from the war, are settled upon the foundation of human brotherhood and equality, and the nation begins unitedly to advance along this nobler career, it will not be safe to trust the helm of state to those who are either unable to appreciate the new condition of things, or else have no sympathy with moral and political progress.

New Version.—Number 3.

History of the term *Baptiso*, in the Latin Church.

At first sight it may seem strange that this word *baptiso* and its derivatives should be transferred, not translated, into the language and sacred literature of the Latin Church, and hence into all the languages of Western Europe. Such we believe to be the case however, beyond all controversy. But why should it be so, that this and other Greek words found in the original Scriptures of the New Testament, should not be represented by corresponding terms in the Latin tongue? Simply, because when Christianity was introduced into Rome and the provinces of the Roman Empire, by the Apostles and primitive Christians, there were no such terms in the Latin language; hence, by accommodation, some terms were lifted up into a new and richer signification, and others were transferred immediately from the Greek into the Latin. Thus, the Latin *Fides* takes a new signification in the Roman mind, when the faith that is in Jesus is preached and received. So when this ordinance of the Christian Church was inaugurated among that people, no significant term being found in a heathen language, the Greek words used to express the idea were bodily transferred into the Latin language, and hence to all languages derived thence.

If it be objected that an unchristian Roman would receive no manner of light or instruction from the foreign word *Baptiso*, neither would that same heathen in seeing the ordinance performed; he must first be instructed and embrace the faith of Jesus, before he is prepared to receive the ordinance of Baptism and appreciate its meaning, then this outward form symbolizes to him, the washing of regeneration and the Baptism of the Holy Ghost. Now, the term at once becomes pregnant of meaning in the full scope of its signification. To draw an illustration from medical science, the term vaccination is utterly void of signification, without some previous idea of the object of the process, but when it is understood that the introduction of the virus of kine pock, into the human system, by puncture or abrasion of the skin, produces a disease which forestalls and prevents the Small Pox, then the term vaccination suggests the full idea to the understanding, though the term may not definitely settle the mode by which the vaccine virus may be communicated.

Contemporaneously with the introduction of Christianity into the Roman Empire, the term *Baptiso* and its derivatives seem to have come into use in its Christian literature. In the earliest Latin version of the New Testament, now extant, the Italic, *Baptiso* and its derivatives appear, and this version was made in the early part of the second century, doubtless by those who heard the preaching of the Apostles and their contemporaries, and saw the rite of Baptism performed by them, or at least were conversant with those who did, and who would certainly employ the term in common use among Christians at Rome. Tertullian, who flourished in the latter part of the second century, and who is largely quoted by Baptists, uses these same terms invariably in his writings, and so all the Latin Fathers.

Again. The fonts where the rite was performed, some of which still exist, from the earliest times until now, are called baptistries. And finally, the ancient Vulgate, translated by Jerome, adheres to the same words without any deviation from Matthew to Revelation. If any farther proof were needed of the adoption of *Baptiso* in the Latin tongue, as the representation of the Christian Sacrament now called by that name, it will be found in the fact that there is no word in the Latin language synonymous with *Baptiso* and its derivatives, and used interchangeably with it. Luo, Abluo, Mergo, *Immergo*, Tingo, Lustro: the latter meaning among the Romans religious purification, are all passed by, and *Baptiso* transferred into the Latin tongue. Is there no meaning in this summary rejection of these Latin terms by the Fathers, and the use of *Baptiso*?

I am therefore shut up to the conclusion that in the introduction of Christianity into Rome, the Greek term *Baptiso* and its derivatives were brought in with it, to represent in the Latin tongue the initial Sacrament of the Church of Jesus Christ, and hence, wherever Christianity spread from that centre and through the medium of the Latin language, these same terms attended the progress of the Divine Word, and were incorporated in the language of the people, who became converts to the Christian religion. Hence in Spain, and Gaul, and Britain, we find these terms incorporated into the language of the people of those provinces. The fact of the adoption of *Baptiso* in the Latin tongue, as the proper representative of the Christian ordinance, to the exclusion of all Latin terms, becomes the more significant and emphatic when we remember that at that time, the Latin and Greek were living languages, the former in the flower of its excellence, literally in its Augustan age, and if the first preachers and writers had found a word in that language, more appropriate in its scope and meaning than Baptiso, to represent that ordinance, they would have undoubtedly employed it. But they failed to do so, and this too, when the Latin tongue was affluent in terms signifying to wash, bathe, pour, sprinkle, immerse, purify, &c., but in the Latin tongue we have not *immersio*, *effusio*, or *aspersio*, but *Baptisma*. Hence, if there be any blame attached to any one, that Baptize now appears in the modern languages of Western Europe, to represent this sacred ordinance, the responsibility rests on those early evangelists and Fathers of the Church, who failed to translate *Baptiso* into a Latin equivalent but transferred it bodily into that language. Nor can we think this was done inadvertently or unadvisedly, or without special Providence.

When Pope Gregory saw some English youth exposed in the slave market at Rome, struck with their beauty, he inquired of what nation they were. "They are Angles," was the reply. "They shall be Angels," he exclaimed, and immediately a mission was instituted by him, led by Augustine to christianize the Anglo Saxons of the British Isle. Augustine carried with him the Scriptures and the terms of the Latin Church, and as early as the sixth century, the word Baptize was introduced into the English language, in its religious use. And so from the earliest periods of English history it appears interwoven in all our literature; old, black letter tomes in musty libraries reveal it; the earliest annals of the English Church employ it; Chaucer, with wonderful appositeness writes thus: "Certes, if he be baptized without penitence of his old guilt, he receiveth the mark of baptism, but not the grace." Wycklif uses it in his translation; Shakespeare speaking as the people spoke in his times, puts this word into the mouths of his characters; it rounds the full flowing periods of Milton. All the translators of the Bible, up to King James' time employ it, and the translators of our Bible, finding this a living word, in use in the English language for one thousand years, and incorporated into all the religious ideas of the people, and one which was most eminently, a religious term, not used in a common or secular sense, most naturally adopted it in our Version. The translators could not do otherwise without violence to their own convictions of truth, for assuredly whatever power it had in the original Greek they meant to exhibit in the English version, by its adoption in the same. A word not transferred by the translators into the English language, as some ignorantly affirm, but as old as Christianity itself in the English Islands. And we are glad that they did so. The word is richer, dearer to us, because the Savior with his own lips spoke it, the Apostles used it in their preaching, Peter declared it at the day of Pentecost, "*Metanoete, baptistheto*;" Christ's martyrs, consecrated first by the Baptism of water, sealed their faith with the Baptism of blood; the Church driven by persecution into the Catacombs, used this term, for their Baptistries still remain; saints of all ages down to our own day have acknowledged their faith by the symbol, and called the Sacrament by this name; one of the tribes of our Christian Israel glories in the term; and yet, with this halo of consecration coming down to us from the lips of our Savior, certain innovating brethren have found a better term, and we open their version and read, "In those days came John the Immerser, preaching in the wilderness of Judea." What claim this novel term has, to supplant the word Baptism, I propose to consider in my next. F. B.

Howard Industrial School for the Relief and Instruction of Colored Women & Children.

We have received the following letter (private) from Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Supt. of the Freedman's Bureau, in the Department of the Potomac. Gen. Armstrong is entitled to be heard in behalf of the cause which he desires to have presented in our columns, both by reason of his efficient services in the late contest, and especially of his thorough acquaintance with the character and wants of our colored fellow citizens.

His commands during the war were principally of colored troops. He is now effectively promoting the welfare of the Freedmen, as the head of their bureau, in the 5th District. The Report to which he refers, is that of the Society whose title is at the head of this article. We have time and space only for a very brief synopsis.

The Society was formed in 1866, to assist in providing suitable employment and instruction for many destitute colored women and children, crowded in and around Washington: It communicated with Gen. Howard and Gen. Armstroug, who both very earnestly seconded the plan. Arrangements were made for receiving to a temporary asylum at Cambridgeport, such as desired to obtain employment, until they could be suitably placed at service. This was called the "Walnut st. Industrial School." The number admitted to the School, from Nov. 1st, 1866 to April 1st, 1867, was 132, of whom all but 2 were women and children.

72 of these have gone to places in families, 5 have been sent to hospitals, 2 have been adopted, and 21 have provided for themselves.

From Nov. 1st to May 16th, Gen. Armstrong forwarded 96 persons to this school from Hampton, and previous to its organization, 320 had been sent to Boston from Hampton.

The receipts of the Society from all sources, from Nov. 1st to April 1st, were $3,567.06; the cash expenditures, $2,349.62.

The management of its affairs is in the hands of some of the best known and most reliable persons, both ladies and gentlemen, in Cambridgeport. We name only—Miss Anne Wigglesworth, Mrs. Wm. Howe, Miss S. A. Sedgewick, Dr. H. I. Bowditch, and Gen. A. S. Hartwell.

We omitted to state that the Freedmen's Bureau forwards those who are selected for the School, free of charge, so that the Society is burdened with only its own working expenses. We hope these charitable workers may hear some fitting encouragement from California.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS—Headquarters, Superintendent Fifth District, Dept. of the Potomac.
FORT MONROE, May 16, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:—I send to-day a Report of the "Howard Industrial School," near Boston, which will explain itself; and I do so in the hope that you will, through your paper, make some appeal in behalf of this most worthy enterprise. The only thing is to make people believe it ought to be sustained, and that it needs help. Although, perhaps, a small affair, it is a work in the right direction; it offers the destitute freed people what they most need—opportunity. From fourteen months observation and study of the freedmens' condition, I can speak with some assurance; and I say that the Howard School, so far as it goes, is doing the best work that can be done for the colored people; for, through it girls and boys, men and women get carefully selected Northern homes, where they are taught not only to read and write, but *how to live*. Mere education does little where the student lives in filth or poverty—it does not raise the platform of the whole life—does not teach right living. The management of this School is excellent—it is conducted by some of the finest women of the country, who, during the war were in hospitals, in tents, on transports—wherever there were sick or wounded. I have visited it, and fully indorse it.

I wonder if a thousand dollars could not be raised for it in California. People who give may be assured that no exhausting per cents will be deducted before the money contributed shall reach the beneficiaries for whom it is intended—it will go straight to the freedmen in the form of increased opportunities.

Use your judgment about mentioning this matter at all in your paper—it may be best, for some reason, not to; but I have an idea that the Californian's heart is large, and quickly responsive to well grounded appeals. If you insert a notice, please add—"Honolulu papers please copy;" perhaps from "mine own, my native land," some welcome bonus might be received at the headquarters of abolition and the cradle of American philanthrophy.

There is much concerning freedmen that I would like to tell you—may, perhaps, at some time. Our work is deeply interesting just now. The freedmen are visible marching on, and up. The ranks of Southern chivalry are forever broken; the whilom slaveholder says "Mr. Davis," instead of "Bill," and invites him to call and see him. The Congressional pill is apparently swallowed without a word, but with a very wry face. There may be no trouble about reconstruction—will not be if the North continue firm.

I am, very sincerely, yours,
S. C. ARMSTRONG.

For the Pacific.

The True Churchism of the New Testament.

The New Testament speaks of *the* Church and Churches.

By *the* Church, is meant the whole body of true believers, throughout the earth and in heaven. It is never spoken of as a visible organic institution, but only as a brotherhood, bound to Christ and one another by a common faith and a spiritual life power. It is called "the body of Christ" and "the Church of the first born"; therefore, in it is not to be found, a hypocrite or self-deceived soul. Who are the members of *the* Church, God knows and God only. Man cannot take anyone into *the* Church, neither can man expel anyone from it. We enter this condition of unity with Christ and all true believers, (which is the Church), by spiritual regeneration. We go on into the immeasurable depths of it by a growth in grace. In this sense, church membership will be the citizenship of heaven. The spiritual import of the word Church is unity. It is compared to the marriage state. Indeed it is the marriage state of the soul. Christ is the Bridegroom and his Church the Bride. All who are united to Christ are united to one another, and though they be many yet are they one body.

The life power of the Church is divine love. Love draws all into one with Christ, hence *the* Church never can be divided. As easily could you divide Christ himself. A Church is a visible, local, organic institution and possesses executive power. It may receive, teach, reprove, and even expel its own members. A Church is properly constituted by any number of regenerated persons, who are drawn together by divine love, for the purposes of divine worship, fellowship, mutual help, and spiritual watchcare. Subject only to the Holy Spirit, it is local, independent, and self-governing. All executive power belonging to a local Church, is vested in its membership. Its officers are only members, having delegated power to discharge certain duties.

When the Apostles and early ministers went out and preached the Gospel, and any number were converted in any one community, they ever after came together on the Lord's day and at other times, because they loved one another. This coming together, constituted them an assembly or Church. These local assemblies by their own independent action, provided against their own wants, subject it is true, to the guidance of the Holy Spirit. The members of these local Churches recognized each other as the members of Christ's one body. These Churches were only local and independent, because in this world we are local beings, and cannot worship in one place. Divine love is the basis of a local Church.

The New Testament nowhere speaks or even hints at the existence of a denominational Church. Nor does it hint at the governmental consolidation of all local churches into one universal, organic body, but it does allude to a universal brotherhood of Christians everywhere—a spiritual organism under the higher law of love. In this higher sense, the Church is universally and methodically one, but in no other.

So far as a visible human government is concerned, the New Testament recognizes nothing but a local Church. So far as the higher spiritual organism is concerned it knows nothing less than the oneness of all the redeemed. J. W. BRIER.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COASTWISE.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH SOCIETY held its anniversary exercises last Sunday Evening, in the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Eells preached a discourse from the text, "The Sabbath was made for man." It was an elaborate and able production.

It was argued that the Sabbath was coeval with the race, was divinely enacted, was for all time, and a necessity for the well being of man.

Dr. Cheney and the Revs. Beckwith and Ludlow, took part in the exercises.

The old Board of Officers was reelected.

MURPHY'S.—The Rev. Mr. Morgan has received into his Church 32 members since the yaar began.

The Rev. Mr. Willey, who is preaching at San Andreas, is expecting to make arrangements to preach on alternate Sundays at Mokelumne Hill.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST AT NEVADA CITY.—Since the commencement of the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Earle in this city, theological subjects have become the leading topic in all places where men congregate. Even in these exciting political times, the conventions and nominations receive little notice compared with religion. Everywhere and by all persons religion seems to be the leading topic. Quartz, politics and all other matters seem insignificant compared with it.—*Nevada Transcript, June 19th.*

The Rev. Dr. Bannister has resigned the Presidency of the University of the Pacific, (Methodist), and will devote himself to the work of his district.

He is succeeded by Dr. T. H. Sinex, who has been actively connected with the Institution, as Vice-President, during the last session.

A Congregational Church of eleven members was organized at Chico on the 16th instant. The services were held in the Brown Chapel, and the Sacrament was administered by the Rev. J. M. Woodman.

A series of revival meetings is in progress at Corvallis, under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Croasman.

The Baptist dedomination of this state are making an effort to establish a Theological School. Rev. B. S. McLafferty has been appointed as the financial agent of the enterprise.

Dr. Cheney expects to go East on the steamer of July 19.

In Carson (Nevada) sixty-four persons lately signified their conversion or reclamation, and a much larger number have declared their intention to become Christians.

The Presbyterian Church of San Jose is in a very prosperous condition; the congregation is large, and includes many of our best citizens. Mr. Wylie is a scholarly Christian gentleman, of pleasing address and true social worth. He is highly esteemed by his entire congregation.—*San Jose Mercury.*

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

The Unitarians, impelled let us hope by blessed impulses, have lately been putting forth extraordinary efforts to ally themselves more closely to the hearts of the people. They have been holding a series of popular meetings in the Boston theatre, and their most earnest and effective speakers have engaged in the movement.

The result is surprising to themselves. Double the number came to hear that could be accommodated, and a new accession of vitality is pervading the denomination. Papers published by them, are strenously advocating the larger infusion of the popular element into their literature, their schools, and their pulpits.

Dr. Breck, of the Episcopal Church, late of Minnesota, is coming to California. He thus states his intentions:—"My object is to locate in some central and accessible agricultural district of that vast region; place ourselves and work under the Bishop of those parts, and commence the education of young men for the ministry. We wish to take out with us five at least, who will prepare for Holy Orders, and begin at once a system of Missionary work, with itineracy for a region at least fifty miles in diameter."

The Southern Presbyterian church comprises ten synods, forty-six presbyteries, twelve hundred and ninety churches, fifty-six thousand members, and eight hundred and twenty-nine ministers. The number of members added to it on examination, the last year, was five thousand six hundred and seventy-four.

Benjamin T. Reed, of Boston, has given $100,000 towards the establishment of an Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge.

Princeton has just graduated fifty from its full three years' course. More than one-fourth of them contemplate the foreign field. The revival of missionary feeling in the seminary is said to be something extraordinary.

The Bishop of Rochester, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Wigram, lately died suddenly, at the house of his brother, in Grosvenor Square, where he was staying, preparatory to preaching in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. He was sixty-eight years old.

A LIBERAL CHURCH.—The Emmanuel Church in Boston, Rev. Dr. Huntington's, has contributed for religious and benevolent purposes, during the past year, a total of $29,802.

Rev. D. S. Tuttle, S.T.D., was recently consecrated in New York, as Missionary Bishop of Montana, with jurisdiction in Idaho and Utah.

Bishop Eastburn is warning the Church against the Romanizing practices which are a disgrace to it, and to all concerned in them.

LITERARY NOTICES.

TIMES OF KNOX AND MARY STUART.
by Mrs. S. T. MARTYN, Author of "Women of the Bible," etc. 12mo. pp. 389. Published by the American Tract Society.

We commend this pleasant book to the acquaintance of those who purchase books for our Sunday School Libraries. This story, whose principal characters and events are historical, is in the form of a diary, kept by a daughter of the Hope Family, of Hope Castle, for the benefit of her school friend, still an inmate of a Catholic nunnery in France. The inner life of the charming diarist, the group of rarely excellent people who compose her family and friends—the famous personages who are familiarly presented, especially Queen Mary, and the noble reformer Knox, afford the materials for a book of much interest. The author has worthily treated her theme. The story depicts the gradual dawning of the truth upon the mind of one educated in the unreasoning faith of Popery, the growth also of a profound affection for a noble lover, gives us admiring glimpses of Knox in the unpolemical aspects of his domestic and friendly life—presents the unfortunate Mary in the light of her wonderful fascinations, and yet records also her weakness, and infatuation: brings the heroine of Hope Castle down into the depth of affliction, but lifts the darkness at last, and restores, as from the dead, her betrothed hero.

The style of the authoress is an easy and graceful one, suggestive of a genial, cultivated, symmetrical mind, full of sympathy and charity.

C. BEACH, 34 Montgomery street.

THE BIBLE READER'S HELP. Am. Tract Society.

This is small, but a valuable compilation from the abundant sources of sacred learning and illustration. It is intended as a hand book for those who cannot have access to larger and more costly works, and answers its purpose very appropriately. A small book sometimes attracts young students, from the fact that its mastery does not seem an impracticability.

It will prove a valuable aid in promoting a knowledge of the sacred Word, in families and Sunday-schools.

From C. BEACH.

GEORGE WAYLAND, THE LITTLE MEDICINE CARRIER. American Tract Society.

This is a pretty and instructive story, well told and illustrated, of a fine little boy, and his energy, integrity and piety.

From C. BEACH.

SAN FRANCISCO MUSICAL TIMES.

Mr. Bowers, 138 Montgomery street, publishes this month a sheet with the above title. It comprises a good variety of musical items and intelligence, several book notices, and also advertisements of the publisher of his fine stock of musical instruments and sheet music. His Hazelton Pianos are gaining an excellent reputation.

The American Organ, an issue of S. D. & H. W. Smith, the manufacturers of the celebrated "American Organs," accompanies the *Times*, Mr. Bowers being the Messrs. Smiths' agent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

CITY ITEMS.

Capt. J. R. Fitz, a wealthy gentleman of this city, lately deceased, bequeathed to the United States the sum of $20,000 towards canceling the National debt, for reasons thus set forth:

"Considering that I have been greatly blessed and that I have an undying attachment with the Government of the United States, the country of my birth, and remembering that by reason of my age and infirmities during the recent unjust rebellion to destroy it, I was unable to render service in the field, to put down and punish that great crime, and not being unmindful that a large public burden of indebtedness has been necessarily incurred in accomplishing that object, I desire not only to leave behind me when I am gone an humble testimony of the gratitude I feel towards those whose valor and sacrifices and services preserved the best government man was ever permitted to have, but beyond that, and in addition to paying the ordinary tax on my estate, think it may be due of the means Providence in his bounty has enabled me to acquire, and the laws of my country aided me to preserve, to do something towards extinguishing the national debt; therefore, I hereby give and bequeath unto the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, in trust, and to be applied only toward canceling the national debt, the sum of $20,000."

REMARKABLE RACE BETWEEN CLIPPER SHIPS.—Two fine Clippers, the *Prima Donna*, Capt. Herriman, and the *Governor Morton*, Capt. Horton, arrived at this port last week, in 123 days from New York. They sailed thence at the same time, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic, passed through the Straits of Le Maire and again crossed the equator on the same days, and arrived in San Francisco within three hours of each other.

The receipts of wheat at this port (including flour) will aggregate for the year, 290,000 tons. Of this amount we ship at least 250,000 tons.

A GREAT UNION RATIFICATION MEETING was held in this city on Tuesday Evening, at Union Hall. The immense Hall was completely filled. Speeches were made by Gen. Miller, Senator Conness, Senator Stewart, Governor Low, Hon. F. Pixley, Rev. Dr. Cox, and Hon. J. W. Dwinelle. Letters were read from Gen. Rosecrans, Rev. Mr. Stebbins, C. B. Denio, and W. H. L. Barnes, Esq.

Both speeches and letters heartily endorsed the State Ticket, and urged the vital importance of preserving the State government in the hands of loyal and priniotic men.

The National Republican Committee of Five, appointed on the 17th inst. to prepare an address to that party in this State, state the following grounds of grievance and independent action:

"The action of the late Union State Central Committee, in so arranging the preliminary action of the party as to admit of the interference of our own political enemies with our party management; the further disregard of party rights and usages by the Union County Committees of San Francisco and Sacramento in adopting such a course as to actually invite such an interference; and, finally, the crowning injustice of the late Chairman of the Union State Central Committee in assuming the right to determine upon the contest of the rival delegations from the county of San Francisco, and thus imposing upon the Unionists of California as not the confidence nor esteem of the public, are sufficient in themselves to incite us to repudiate their leadership.

"We, therefore, again earnestly appeal to you, individually, to act promptly, to organize in every election precinct, and assure us by your aid and sympathy that the Republicans of California still exist and are in sympathy with our brothers of the East, and firmly determined to resist fraud and oppression in whatever shape it presents itself.

"Address communications to David N. Hawley, Esq. San Francisco."

The Democratic State Convention, recently in session in this city, adopted sixten resolutions, the distinctively democratic of which upon the great questions of the hour, we give below:

Resolved, That in order that our national difficulties may be speedily adjusted and the Union restored on a permanent and satisfactory basis, the States lately in rebellion should be dealt with in a spirit of kindness and forbearance; and we regard the course of Congress, in what are known as the reconstruction measures of that body, as harsh, illiberal and oppressive, and more likely to result in a hollow truce than enduring peace.

Resolved, That the scheme of reducing a portion of the United States to Territories and stripping them of the rights they enjoyed from the foundation of the Government, is so absolutely opposed not only to the dearest provisions of the Federal Constitution, but to every sound idea of practical statesmanship, so dangerous as a precedent and so thoroughly antagonistic to those principles of reserved rights and local self-government which underlie our republican system, that it is the duty of the people of California, without distinction of party, to set upon those measures the seal of their condemnation.

Resolved, That we believe it impracticable to maintain republican institutions based upon the suffrages of negroes, Chinese and Indians, and that the doctrine avowed by the radical leaders of indiscriminate suffrage, regardless of race, color or qualification, if carried into practice, would end in the degradation of the white race and the speedy destruction of the Government.

Resolved, That we regard the Act known as the "Registry Law" of this State, as unjust, oppressive and tyrannical, calculated to defeat the rights of the honest voters of the country, and should be immediately and unconditionally repealed.

The following are the nominations made by the Convention:

For Governor, H. H. Haight of San Francisco; Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Holden of Mendocino; Secretary of State, Dr. H. L. Nichols of Sacramento; Controller, Robert Watt of Nevada; Treasurer, Antonio Corona of Los Angeles; Attorney General, Jos. Hamilton of Placer; Surveyor General, J. W. Bauut of Merced; Harbor Commissioner, Thomas H. Selby of San Francisco.

For Congress—1st District, S. B. Axtell of San Francisco; 2d District, J. W. Coffroth of Sacramento; 3rd District, Jas. A. Jonnson, of Sierra.

Washington Territory has elected a Union Delegate to Congress.

PACIFIC COAST.

WHEAT IN SANTA CLARA CO.—A fully average crop is anticipated. A greater breadth of land was sown than ever before. The lack of rain in May will make the yield light in certain localities, but this is counterbalanced by the fact that there has been little or no rust or mildew. There is land in the county of Santa Clara which bids fair to yield 50 and 60 bushels of wheat to the acre, and there is a field on Gen. Naglee's land which promises 75 bushels to the acre.

WAGES IN SANTA CLARA.—Laborers are getting $2. and $3. a day from the farmers, with board, for harvest work; and men who are capable of taking charge of a machine are getting $3. to $4. a day and board. In some cases, good men feeding threshing machines are engaged for the season at $5. a day. Within the last four or five years from 25 to 30 steam threshing machines have been introduced into the county, besides an increasing number of horse-power machines.—*Bulletin.*

THE OAKLAND FERRY.—It is proposed to increase the Capital Stock of the Company to $700,000; to establish an hourly line of boats, during the busy portion of the day, with a late trip in the evening; to extend the wharf toward Goat Island; and to build a new and commodious boat.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT EDITOR.—Henry C. Watson, Editor of the *Sacramento Union*, died on the 24th inst., after a short illness. He was considered one of the ablest newspaper writers in the State.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

The Charlottesville (Virginia) *Chronicle*, speaking of the exclusion of colored people from the street cars, says: "We regard it as all wrong, and we hope no such issues will be made in the South. There are four millions of colored people in the South, and the attempt to keep them out of public vehicles is as mad as an attempt to divide a stream in the middle. You can't do it. We are for justice to the colored man, although we fear, sometimes, that agitators among them will not allow them to be satisfied with reason and justice. But by all means give them justice, and if they are not satisfied, then they must take consequences."

In the course of recent excavations at Pompeii, the workmen discovered a bronze vase, hermetically closed, and enveloped in a thick, crystallized crust. The interior of the vessel was found to contain a considerable quantity of water. Some persons present ventured to drink some of the liquid, and all agreed in pronouncing it clear, fresh, and of remarkable softness. The water in question must have been preserved for nearly one thousand eight hundred years.

The new charter of the London University not only admits women to general examinations, to test their qualifications as governesses, teachers, &c., but also to special examinations for degrees in medicine, law, &c. The *British Medical Journal* says that many more ladies are desirous of admission to the bar than to medical practice.

SUNDAY SPORTSMEN.—The Legislature of New York, at its last session, passed an act amendatory of the Game Law, making it a misdemeanor for any person who shall, except on his own premises, carry any gun or other fire arms, or any fishing rod on the first day of the week.

A watch has been manufactured in Paris which is wound up by simply opening the case to note the time. It only requires to be opened once a month to keep it always going, and it is perhaps the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet invented.

A bill for a new Telegraph line between New York and France, has passed the legislature of New York and received the approval of the Governor. It is to be completed and in running order within two years.

An English antiquarian thinks he has found the resting-place of King Alfred's remains, which have been buried 966 years.

A Catholic Church edifice is being erected in Baltimore, which will comfortably seat 3,000 persons on the ground floor.

The cotton crop of Bombay for 1867 is valued at £19,000,000 sterling.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO, June 17.—All the Senators participating in Mr. Wade's excursion to the Plains have expressed their intention to be present at the July session, and they have sent a telegram to Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Union Congressional Committee of Washington, to advise all Republican members to be present.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—A select Council met to consider a resolution of the Common Council welcoming the President on his passage through the city. The resolution was strenuously opposed, and when a vote was taken no quorum was present, several Republican members having retired.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Surratt trial was continued to-day, Judge Fisher presiding. The counsel for Surratt submitted an affidavit setting forth that his means were exhausted, and asking the Court to procure the attendance of his witnesses at the Government expense. The prosecutor proved the assassination of President Lincoln, and Sergeant Joseph M. Dyer of the regulars identified Surratt as the man seen in company with Booth outside Ford's Theater on the night of the assassination, and who called the time from a clock in the vestibule of the theater, at different intervals, just before the murder.

The Cabinet has convened in extraordinary session to-day, considering the subject of the removal of civil officers by the military commanders. The result of the consultation is an executive order, which is in preparation and will be issued in a few days, restraining the commanders from making removals, and, as a consequence, restoring to power the civil officers heretofore relieved.

An important test for substituting crude petroleum for coal in steam navigation was made on the Government steamer *Palos* recently. The result was fifty per cent greater than with coal. The United States engineers are astonished at the result of petroleum burning on the steamer *Palos*. It is deemed an event of such importance that it is to be telegraphed to Europe. The *Times* says ten years from to-day coal will be burned in no vessel in use in the world. One hogshead of petroleum will generate as much steam as ten times the bulk in coals. It will prove of the greatest importance to the Pacific Mail steamers in the China line.

Senator Henderson of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, has returned from an excursion to the Western plains and declares that more than half the reported Indian outrages are false. He attributes the troubles to the operations of unprincipled contractors and traders. *Per contra.*—Senator Thayer sent the following dispatch to Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of the Interior: "If Gen. Henderson reported what the telegraph attributes to him in regard to Indian matters, he is guilty of misrepresentation or criminal stupidity. The fare now being carried on upon the plains by the savage Indians, upon small parties, defenceless settlers, railroad surveying parties, and laborers, is barbarous and unprovoked. Government must not be deluded by any such reports as Henderson's."

NEW YORK, June 18.—Bodesco, the Secretary of the Russian Legation, arrived on the *Persia*, with the Russian-American Treaty, signed by the Emperor.

The *Times'* says it is generally conceded that there will be a quorum of Congressmen present in July as an effect of the Attorney General's opinion.

The *Tribune* says there are from twenty to thirty cases of typhoid fever in Washington daily.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The final exchange of the ratification of the Russo-American Treaty will take place to-day at the Capitol, between Secretary Seward and Baron Stoeckel, and the President will issued a proclamation announcing the final consummation.

At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the President announced his concurrence in the opinion of Attorney General Stanbery, and declared his purpose, without further delay, to embody the army in a general military order. There was a unanimity of the Cabinet on the 18th, when the opinion was considered and generally sustained by the majority voice of the members, except the Secretary of War, who dissented from nearly all the propositions assumed by the Attorney General.

In the Surratt trial to-day, further evidence was brought forward by the Government to show that the accused was in Washington on the day of the assassination. William A. Cleaver testified that he saw him on the afternoon of that day, and was told by him that he and Booth had bloody work to do that day, and that they were "going to kill Lincoln." John Lee, a former detective, testified that he saw a man on Pennsylvania avenue on the afternoon of the assassination, who, according to his best knowledge, was the prisoner at the bar.

NEW YORK, June 20.—It is reported from Rome that a royal decree has been received from Spain freeing all colored children born of slave parents on the island on and after the first of July next.

A *Tribune* special says: It is certain that the feeling among the leading Senators is opposed to considering anything but the Reconstruction measure, making it a declaratory bill. Two weeks will complete the session.

EUROPEAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—The Sultan of Turkey has issued a firman granting to aliens the right to hold lands within the limit of the Ottoman empire.

LONDON, June 18.—A Reform mob attacked a Tory meeting this evening at James' Hall. They stormed the platform and erected the red flag, surmounted by the Liberty Cap. There was much fighting, and many arrests were made.

A public breakfast has been tendered to William Lloyd Garrison by a commission of which the Duke of Argyle is chairman. It will take place next week. John Bright is expected to preside.

A very formidable Anti-Popery mob prevailed in Burmingham on the 18th. The rioters took possession of the town for a time, but were soon surpressed by the Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—A collective diplomatic note signed by France, Russia, Prussia and Italy was presented to the Cabinet of the Porte on Saturday last, on the situation of affairs, and the conduct of the war in Crete. The signing powers urge on the Sultan the propriety of an immediate suspension of hostilities in Candia and a Government inquiry into the grievances of the Islanders. Christians and others. The inquiry to be conducted by a commission appointed by the Great Powers of Europe and the Porte.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The *Herald's* cable special dispatch from Athens, dated the 15th, says advices from Crete represent that Omar Pacha has met with a defeat from the Cretans, and the expedition against Sphakia and Apacorona failed. The Turkish losses are very heavy. Omar Pacha was unable to form a junction with the forces of Mehemet Pacha, who was twice beaten in the Apacorona and retreated to the entrenched camp. Omar Pacha, after a fresh defeat at Heraldion, burnt all the villages not defended, and killed their inhabitants. The Consuls of the various Powers notified the Governments of these atrocities.

The Paris Exhibition correspondent of the *Times* says California hardly makes an effort at a display. Her free gold is barely represented, and no adequate idea of her resources can be formed from it. Nevada makes a surprisingly good display.

VIENNA, June 20.—The Austrian Government has granted an amnesty to all political offenders, including Kossuth.

FLORENCE, June 21.—Startling intelligence has been received from Rome. Dispatches report that 200 armed men had thrown themselves into the city, and it was supposed with the intention of proclaiming the Republic, but their desperate attempt failed. Forty revolutionists are in prison.

The Porte is reported to have refused the request of the principal Powers in reference to Candian affairs.

WARSAW, June 21.—Emperor Alexander has issued a decree suspending confiscation in Poland.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—The Sultan of Turkey left for Paris to-day.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The *Democrat's* special says: "Gov. Fletcher to-day took possession of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, formerly known as the 'Southern Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad,' which was purchased from the State. Gen. Fremont and his associates, the purchasers, having neglected to pay the first annual instalment of the purchase money, due June 15th, or otherwise failed to perform their contract. The road has been placed in the charge of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Presidential party [left] this morning. Secretary Seward and General [...] accompanied them. The Russian Min[...] also accompanies the party as far as N. York. The President passed through Philadelphia with[out] stopping. He was met at Jersey City by Mayor Hoffmann and Admiral Farragut, and conveyed on board the flag ship *Franklin* with due honors. There were no special demonstrations at N. York. The *Herald's* special says the impeachment testimony is all arranged and will be submitted to the House in July without any report accompanying it.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Gen. Sheridan issued an order to-day removing from office Dep. Sheriff [...] S. Whitmore and Constable L. B. Wright, [of] Jefferson, Texas, for refusing to execute a warrant legally issued, for the arrest of men who committed an atrocious murder. The military authorities were ordered to arrest the murderers.

A battle was fought on the 12th, at O'Fallen's [...] between twenty sixty whites belonging to Wil[...] & Claggett's train, en route for Fort Phil. [Kearny], and 300 Indians. Nine Indians are supposed to have been killed. The whites suffered [no] loss.

Santa Anna is reported to be in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Surratt trial is making slow progress.

BOSTON, June 22.—The President was received [by] a military escort at Longwood Station. A delegation of city officers was in attendance. The Mayor met the *cortege* at the limits of the city and formally welcomed the President.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Omaha dispatches from [Gen.] Sherman arrived to-day from North Platte. [...] also reports the establishment of friendly relations with the Crow tribe, and thinks the trouble can be settled with all the tribes except the Cheyennes.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—The President has requested Gen. Sherman, by telegraph, to extend the time for registration to the 1st of August. The total number of voters registered in Louisiana up to the 16th inst. was 66,111, of which 44,779 are colored, and 24,525 are white.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Af[fections]*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "*Brown's Bronchial [Troches]*," let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

IT WORKS TO PERFECTION.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Offices, 215 Fulton street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents for the Pacific Coast.

We did not believe in "cure alls" until we tried Ayer's inimitable PILLS, and now we think the whole secret lies in the fact, that purgatives are the natural remedy for disease, and Dr. Ayer has made the best of purgatives. They cure all our complaints.—*Logan (O.) Press.*

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, Grain, etc.

[...] extra, ₱ bbl.	6 00 @ 6 50
[...] Superfine	5 25 @ 5 50
[...] Meal, ₱ 100 lb	2 50 @ 2 75
[...]t, ₱ 100 lb	1 50 @ 1 75
[...] ₱ 100 lb	1 00 @ 1 40
[...]y, ₱ 100 lb	— 95 @ 1 00
[...] ₱ lb	— 2 @— 3½
[...]oes, old, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50 @ 1 75
[...]oes, new, per 100 lbs	2 25 @ 2 50
[...] ₱ ton	8 00 @12 00
Oak Wood, ₱ cord	7 — @ 8 25
[...] extra, dressed, ₱ lb	— 8 @— 10
[...], dressed, ₱ lb	— 6 @— 8
[...], dressed, ₱ lb	— 10 @— 12½
[...], on foot, ₱ lb	— 6 @—
[...], dressed, ₱ lb	— 10 @— 11

Groceries, etc.

[...], crushed, ₱ lb	— 13½@— 13¾
[...] China, ₱ lb	— 18 @— 21
[...], Costa Rica, ₱ lb	— 20 @— —
[...] Rio, ₱ lb	— 20 @— —
[...] Japan, ₱ lb	— 75 @—100
[...] Green ₱ lb	— 80 @—1 5
[...] Java Rice, ₱ lb	— 10 @— —
[...]a Rice, ₱ lb	— 6 @— 7
[...] Oil, ₱ gall	— 55 @— 65
[...] ₱ lb	— 21 @— 24
[...] Butter, ₱ lb	— 25 @— 30
[...] do ₱ lb	— 20 @— 30
[...], California, ₱ lb	— 12½@— 13
[...] ₱ doz	— 28 @— 34
[...] ₱ lb	— 13 @— 13½
[...] and Bacon ₱ lb	— 15 @— 16½
[...]lders, ₱ lb	— 8 @— 10

MARRIED.

[H]OLBROOK-HANDY.—In this city, June 20, by [Rev.] A. W. Loomis, Dr. Charles E. Holbrook, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. at Benicia Barracks, to Miss Cornelia Frances Handy.

[D]AY-WAIT.—In this city, June 20, by Rev. J. A. [...], Thomas H. Day to Mary Helen Wait, both of this city.

DIED.

[RE]AD.—In this city, June 16, Mrs. A. Augusta, wife of [...] D. Read, Esq., and daughter of F. P. Holden, aged 23 years and 7 days. (Boston Recorder and [Lex]ington Standard please copy.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AGENTS WANTED,

[TO] CANVASS FOR TWO NEW AND VERY

Valuable Books.

[In]telligent women, retired clergymen, disabled [offic]ers, and all persons of energy, tact and determination, make good Agents, and we want such, in every county and town on the coast, to sell the above works. Also, Agents wanted to canvass for [our] Splendid Steel Plate Engravings entitled

THE EMPTY SLEEVE,

[accom]panied with music. Address

PACIFIC PUBLISHING CO.,
305 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

[...]-tf

[F]ACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

[Ev]ery family should have a bottle of HEALEY'S [CUR]ATIVE OIL in the house, prepared to annihilate pain. It is the best remedy in the world for [Rheu]matism, Headache or Neuralgia, Toothache, [Cra]mps in the Limbs, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, [...] Scalds, Diarrhea, Sore Throat, Bites of [Poi]sonous Insects, Frozen Feet, etc. Be your own [phys]ician, and get the best, for the best is the cheapest. The Curative costs only one dollar. It is composed of eleven ingredients—active and penetrating in their nature and of purely vegetable extraction, being skilfully combined, and warranted an infallible remedy for the above complaints. One [trial] is enough to substantiate the assertion that [it NE]VER FAILS. Sold by all druggists. [a24tf.

[An] Effectual Worm Medicine.

[B]ROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS.

[Or] WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, [in] children and adults, attributed to other causes, [is occa]sioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," [thou]gh effectual in destroying worms, can do no [possi]ble injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating [worms], so hurtful to children.

[CH]ILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate [atten]tion, as neglect of the trouble often causes protracted sickness.

[SY]MPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often [over]looked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause [irrit]ation, which can be removed only by a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making [Brow]n's "*Vermifuge Comfits*" is such as to give the best [possi]ble effect with safety.

[CUR]TIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold [by al]l Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box.

HOSTETTER, SMITH, & DEAN,
Agents for California.

je11-ly

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF MILWAUKEE.

S. S. DAGGETT..........President.
A. W. KELLOGG..........Secretary.

Over 16,000 Members and over $2,000,000 Assets.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. No Restrictions on Residence or Travel. THIS IS THE ONLY COMPANY IN WHICH TEN YEAR POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER THE FIRST PAYMENT.

No Stockholders in this Company to share profits.

☞ See our Circulars before insuring. Compare Rates, &c.

M. G. ELMORE,
General Agent,
my23-tf 315 Montgomery St., S. F.

MELVILLE C. KEITH, M. D.,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

CHRONIC DISEASES *in all their forms* successfully treated, also CANCER, *without cutting* and *without pain.* Humors, Eruptions of the Skin, etc., which have been unsuccessfully dosed by the Old School, are permanently cured by DOCTOR KEITH. In cases of Chronic Weakness, long standing Debility and General Prostration, *a cure is guaranteed.* DOCTOR KEITH is a regular Collegiate and Medical Graduate of the best Institutions of America, and has traveled extensively in England and on the Continent, studying under the most celebrated Surgeons of the Old World. Diseases of WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Dr. Keith has had 17 years experience in the treatment of diseases peculiar to Women and Children. GENTLEMEN who need the advice of a Skillful Physician will do well to consult *Dr. Keith.* Office, 26 Montgomery street, opposite Lick House, San Francisco.—Office hours:—11 A.M. to 3 P.M. and 7 to 9 P.M. Letters will be answered by return mail. [ap18tf]

☞ **The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is**

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT!

For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,
Sole Agent, 410 Clay street,
San Francisco.

To the Hon. O. C. Pratt, Judge of the District Court of the 12th Judicial District, and Hon. Nathan Porter, District Attorney:

You will please take notice that it is the intention of the undersigned to make application to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of HENRY WALLACE, who was, in the month of September, 1863, tried and convicted in said Court of the crime of manslaughter, and sentenced by the Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer (then Judge of said Court) to ten years confinement in the State Prison. E. KIMBALL.

Dated San Quinten, May 5, 1867.

We hereby acknowledge service made upon us this 3d day of June, 1867, of the above notice.

O. C. PRATT, District Judge
NATHAN PORTER, Dist. Att'y.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF THE City and County of San Francisco.—I, WM. LOEWY, County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and ex officio Clerk of the 12th District Court thereof, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the notice of application of E. KIMBALL for the pardon of HENRY WALLACE, on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 22d day of June, A.D. 1867.

WM. LOEWY, Clerk.
[Seal] je27 By Wm. HARNEY, Deputy Clerk.

DISCOVERED BY USING THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY'S CONCENTRATED WASHING POWDER!

THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or Compounds for Washing or Cleaning. It is made of pure material, and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in HARD AS SOFT WATER. No Soap ever required to be used with this Powder. ☞ One Pound will make Three Gallons of Beautiful Soap. It is put up in wrappers of one pound each, and in boxes of ten pounds bulk, with directions.

Sold by all Grocers. Manufactured at

No. 204 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

STANDARD SOAP CO. also manufactures superior qualities of Chemical, Olive Pale, and DETERSIVE Soaps, equal to Eastern manufacture. je20

AN ELEGANT

SERIES OF MUSIC BOOKS FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

THE HOME CIRCLE, A COLLECTION OF INstrumental Music for the Piano. Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redowas, Quadrilles, Contra-Dances, Piano Gems and Four-Hand Pieces. 2 Volumes. THE PIANIST'S ALBUM—a new Collection of Instrumental Piano Music, forming the third volume of the "Home Circle." 1 volume. THE SILVER CHORD—Songs, Ballads, Quartets, Duets, &c., Piano Accompaniment, 1 vol. SHOWER OF PEARLS—Vocal Duets for 2 Sopranos. Soprano and Alto, Soprano and Tenor, Soprano and Bass, and Tenor and Bass, Piano Acc., 1 vol. GEMS OF GERMAN SONG—The choicest productions of German Composers, German and English Words, Piano Acc., 1 volume. GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONGS—a complete collection of the "rarest and fairest" Scotch Songs and Ballads, Piano Acc., 1 vol. GEMS OF SACRED SONG—a choice collection of Sabbath Songs and Select Home Ballads, Piano Acc., 1 vol. OPERATIC PEARLS—comprising all the most popular Songs, Quartets, Duets, Trios, &c., from the principal Operas, 1 volume.

The above are all of uniform size and style of binding. Price of each volume, Plain, $2.50; Cloth, $3: Cloth, full gilt, $4. Sold in separate volumes, or the set complete, by all Music Dealers and sent (post paid) by

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
je13-tc Publishers.

CENTURY PLANT,

—OR—

GREAT AMERICAN ALOE!

NOW IN THE FIRST STAGES OF BLOOM, IN the garden of GEORGE C. POTTER, Esq., at the north end of Broadway, a few blocks from the Railroad station,

OAKLAND.

In order to afford an opportunity to the public to witness the rare sight of

A Century Plant in Bloom,

And to aid the Building Fund of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, Mr. Potter has generously placed his beautiful grounds (which are several acres in extent, and strictly private,) at the disposal of the Ladies of that Congregation, who will hold a

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,

Under the shade of the splendid oaks, while the Century Plant (Agave Americana) continues in a state of inflorescence.

POTTER'S GARDEN

Is one of the most beautiful in California, and of itself is well worth a visit. The grounds will be

CLOSED ON SUNDAYS.

Admission..........25 *Cents.*
Children half price. my23-tf

NEW GROCERY HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AN OLD RESIDENT MERchant, has opened a

First Class Wholesale & Retail GROCERY & FURNISHING HOUSE,

In the new and splendid store, No. 31 KEARNY St., 3d door south of Post. Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and others, will be supplied with Groceries, Provisions, and all House-Keeping Articles, by leaving or sending their orders. Special pains will be taken in the selection of Domestic and Foreign Goods for the Table, and all orders will be promptly filled and delivered to any part of the city, free of charge. COFFEE, and many other articles will be put up to order, and the quality warranted. All Goods will be sold at fair prices, and no deception practiced to secure customers, believing that honorable dealing will be appreciated.

The patronage of old friends and the public generally is solicited.

This store will be neatly kept and suitable for ladies to visit.

J. W. McKEE.
San Francisco, May 9, 1867. tf

REMOVAL.

C. CLAYTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AGENTS for the Santa Clara Flour Mills, HAVE REMOVED TO THE N. E. cor. of Clay & Front sts. my28-tf

OAKLAND SEMINARY —FOR— YOUNG LADIES.

The eighth year of this Institution commenced on January 9th, 1866. Catalogues, containing full information, can be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal bookstores in San Francisco.

ja11tf Mrs. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.

JUVENILE BOOKS!

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE LIST just received

AT TYLER'S:

Rollo's Tour in Europe—Abbott,
Rollo Books, "
Abbott's American History, "
Mary Gray, "
John Gay, "
Good Little Hearts,
Library of Biography,
Sunnyside Series,
Oakland Stories,
The Florence Stories,
The Brighthope Series,
Bible Stories for Children,
The Leslie Stories,
The Percy Family,
The Pop Gun Stories—Aunt Fanny
The Mitten Books— " "
The Woodville Stories—Oliver Optic,
Grandmother's Library,
Fireside Library,
Happy Child's Library,
The Lucy Books—Abbott,
The Jonas Books, "
Howitt's Popular Tales—Mary Howitt,
Night-Cap Series—Aunt Fanny,
Walter's Tour in the East,
The Jessie Books,

Also Children's Picture Books, in endless variety, from two bits a dozen upwards,

AT

TYLER BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,
691 Market Street, corner of Third,
SAN FRANCISCO.
may-23 2mis

AGENTS WANTED

TO INTRODUCE BY SUBSCRIPTION

THE ILLUSTRATED

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE,

BY JOHN KITTO, D.D., F. S. A.

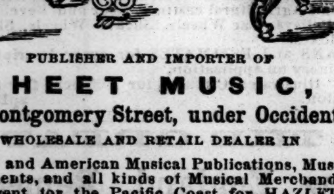
THIS IS EMPHATICALLY AND IN THE BEST sense of the term a popular Book The orders for it have already reached the large number of more than FIFTY THOUSAND, and the demand is still unabated. The Work is ably written, and the numerous Engravings and beautifully Colored Maps attract attention.

We give to each Agent exclusive right of sale in a county.

For circulars, terms of Agency, etc., apply direct to the Publishers' Depot,

FRANCIS DEWING & CO.,
418 Montgomery srteet,
m9-3mis San Francisco.

J. T. BOWERS,



PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER OF

SHEET MUSIC,

138 Montgomery Street, under Occidental.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and American Musical Publications, Musical Instruments, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise. Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for HAZLETON BRO'S PIANA-FORTES, with Patent Agraffe Arrangement, which received the FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL at the World's Fair, and have always received the First Premium wherever exhibited in competion with the best European and American makers. Unsurpassed for power, quality of tone, and durability. Agent for S. D. & W. H. Smith's PARLOR REED and CABINET ORGANS. ☞New Music received by every steamer. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Pianos tuned and repaired by an experienced workmen. my30-6m is

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

IS THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.

The Pain Killer
Is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

The Pain Killer
Is both an Internal and External Remedy.

The Pain Killer
Should be used at first manifestation of Cold or Cough

The Pain Killer—
Don't fail to keep it in the House ready for use.

The Pain Killer
Is good for Sprains and Bruises.

The Pain Killer
Cures the Toothache.

The Pain Killer
Is a favorite with all classes.

The Pain Killer
Will cure Chilblains.

The Pain Killer
Will cure Cholera Morbus.

The Pain Killer
Will cure Dyspepsia.

The Pain Killer
Is the Great Family Medicine of the age.

The Pain Killer
Can be bought of your Druggist or Grocer.

The Pain Killer
Will cure Painters' Colic.

The Pain Killer
Is good for Scalds and Burns.

The Pain Killer
Has the Verdict of the People in its favor.

The Pain Killer
Gives universal satisfaction.

The Pain Killer—
Beware of Imitations and Counterfeits.

The Pain Killer
Is an almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent and Skillful Physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, th PAIN KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY.

The Pain Killer—
Each bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.

THE PAIN KILLER IS SOLD

By all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

PROPRIETORS,
74 High Street, Providence, R. I.
378 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.
17 Southampton Row, London, England.
may 23-ly

EUREKA SOAP.

THIS SOAP IS WHITE AND HARD, AND HAS double the amount of washing qualities that are found in any other Soap; therefore, it is the most economical Soap in use. It is SUPERIOR FOR WASHING FLANNELS, CAMBRICS, SILKS, ETC., and will remove INK AND ALL FRUIT STAINS.

ALSO:

EUREKA IMPROVED WASHING POWDERS,

superior to any other manufactured, as they are made from scented Soap.

Sold by Jobbers and Grocers.

Office EUREKA SOAP Co., 207 Sacramento st.,
m8-3m San Francisco

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

CRANE & BRIGHAM,
SAN FRANCISCO,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

NOT PILES OF GOLD, NOR YET OF SILVER, so much coveted by all men; but the BLEEDING, BLIND, or EXTERNAL PILES, can be easily and speedily cured by the use of

WOOD'S SUB-POSITORY.

It is a preparation totally distinct from anyting heretofore offered as a remedy for this painful and often fatal complaint. The SUB-POSITORY is neither a pill, powder, wash or salve, and yet it has proved to be a certain Remedy for the Piles. Do not doubt this assertion, or delay testing the truth of it if you are troubled with the Piles—you will not be deceived in it.

Sold at wholesale and retail by J. H. REDINGTON & CO., Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street; GEO. GRISWOLD, corner of Mission and First Streets; OLD FAMILY DRUG STORE, corner Mission and Second Streets; UNITED STATES DRUG STORE, Bush st., between Montgomery and Kearny.

C. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 63 Tehama Street, between First and Second. je13-3m

TOWNE & BACON'S

Printing Office,
536 Clay Street,
Below Montgomery,
Is fully supplied with
Type and Presses for
Every description of
Plain and Ornamental

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The proprietors are both Practical Men, and "Mind their own Business;" and guarantee to every reasonable patron full satisfaction in the quality and price of work entrusted to their care. Orders from the interior will be promptly filled at as low prices as though parties were personally present.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT MADE FROM BEST materials constantly on hand. Manufacturing and repairing done promptly and neatly, on reasonable terms. Country trade respectfully solicited.

Northwest corner of Davis and Commercial sts.
ap24-tf San Francisco, Cal.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE:
S. W. Cor. California and Somsome Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital and Surplus, January 1, 1867,
$680,000!

DIRECTORS.

D. J. Staples,	John O. Earl,
G. T. Lawton,	Alpheus Bull,
W. M. Hixon,	C. T. Forest,
John Barton,	W. B. Bourn,
W. H. Lyon,	Joseph Peirce,
Chas. Wolcott Brooks,	M. A. Braly,
I. B. Purdy,	David Dick,
A. Himmelmann,	William Blackwood,
W. C. Ralston,	F. P. McMahon,
Lewis Cunningham,	Marysville,
P. Sather,	S. R. Throckmorton,
James Dows,	W. W. Haney,
J. H. Gardiner,	John N. Risdon,
Lewis Soher,	R. J. Tobin,
Jerome Lincoln,	M. Lynch,
Irving H. Knowles,	E. V. Hathaway,
C. G. Athearn,	J. H. Redington,
C. L. Taylor,	J. W. Brittan,
James Pollock,	Benicia,
A. Block,	Fitel Phillips,
A. L. Tubbs,	C. Spreckels,
W. T. O'Brien,	J. B. Stetson,
J. E. de la Montagnie,	H. L. Lewis,
W. H. Patterson,	John Morton,
T. L. Barker,	Henry Dutton,
Alex. Weil,	

Asa Harker, Portland, Oregon.

Desirable Risks taken at LOW RATES.

The greatest amount taken on any one risk is $50,000. When the risks are considered too large, a portion will be re-insured in responsible Companies.

LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN!

D. J. STAPLES..........President.
HENRY DUTTON..........Vice President.
je20 CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

NATIONAL Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICE - - - 408 MONTGOMERY ST.

Capital, Paid up - - $1,000,000
Assets Jan. 1,'67 - $1,093,131 92

President - - - - - GEO. W. BEAVER
Secretary - - - - - W. W. WIGGINS
Marine Officer - - - Capt. AMOS NOYES

Policies Issued & Losses Paid IN GOLD.

MARINE INSURANCE
....UPON....
Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits, and other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the World, including INLAND RISKS.

FIRE INSURANCE
Upon Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other INSURABLE Property.

At Greatly Reduced Rates.

MARINE AGENTS:
NEW YORK..Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & CO.
HONOLULU......Messrs. C. BREWER & CO.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE..........Chairman.

JOHN G. BRAY,	ALBERT DIBBLEE,
H. W. HALLECK,	ABRAM BLOCK,
WILLIAM PIERCE,	JAMES H. DEERING,
JAMES T. DEAN,	GEORGE F. BRAGG

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Brittan,	Jos. A. Donohoe,
Albert Dibblee,	George W. Gibbs,
Abner H. Barker,	R. G. Sneath,
Jas. H. Deering,	Henry Barroilhet,
Henry S. Dexter,	Abram Block,
N. Van Bergen,	J. C. Johnson,
Geo. F. Bragg,	J. T. Dean,
C. F. Fargo,	H. W. Halleck,
Henry L. King,	Henry L. Davis,
Charles Clayton,	T. E. Baugh,
Michael Reese,	S. C. Hastings,
Geo. W. Dam,	C. A. Eastman,
Wm. G. Badger,	Benj. Hobart,
James W. Cox,	Levi Strauss,
Daniel Meyer,	Charles Lux,
Hiram Tubbs,	Jas. P. Goodwin,
Lloyd Tevis,	P. Maury, Jr.,
Alex. Forbes,	W. W. Montague,
Jos. B. Thomas,	Nicholas Larco,
Morris Speyer,	William Pierce,
John G. Bray,	E. H. Winchester,
H. L. Dodge,	E. V. Hathaway,
Walter N. Hawley,	N. C. Fassett,
Isaac E. Davis,	A. Hayward,
E. L. Goldstein,	Samuel Crim,
Daniel Murphy,	John Center,
Wm. H. Sharp,	Theo. Le Roy,
C. L. Taylor,	Geo. C. Hickox,
J. S. Hutchinson,	O. F. Griffin,
Chas. M. Plum,	W. C. Talbot,
M. P. Jones,	A. J. Bryant,
S. Heydenfeldt,	James Phelan,
Abram Seligman,	Geo. W. Beaver,
Thomas Breeze,	C. C. Knox,
F. P. McMahon,	Jas. P. Pierce,
J. C. Wilmerding,	W. W. Wiggins,
Anthony Chabot,	J. B. Roberts.
John F. Miller,	ja31-6m

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in March, 1861.

Capital and Surplus..........$250,000.

ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY ST.,

In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. W. BURR,	R. B. WOODWARD
BENJ. BREWSTER,	E. F. NORTHAM,
L. A. BOOTH,	GEO. J. BROOKS,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN,	JOHN VAN BERGEN,
H. H. HAIGHT,	BENJ. D. DEAN,
WM. BOSWORTH,	GEO. C. BOARDMAN,
J. DE LA MONTANYA	CHAS. MAYNE,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,	GILES H. GRAY
O. L. SHAFTER,	EDWARD HULL,
J. ARCHIBALD,	E. F. HALL, JR.,

J. H. RUTENBERG.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, President.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
P. McSHANE, Sec'y.
E. BIGELOW Agent. 'a7

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

San Francisco, Cal.

Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Cash Capital, $750,000.

This Company insure against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted,
AND PAID IN GOLD COIN.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. au25-istf

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 302 Montgomery Street.

IT HAVING BEEN REPRESENTED THAT THE

REGISTERED POLICIES

Of this Company offer no additional security or advantage over the Policies issued by other Companies, we submit the following testimony as to their being the

BEST SECURITY

to the insured of any class of Policies issued. In a wer to a letter from some gentlemen in Louisville, Ky., the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES writes as follows, under date December 26th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—In my opinion, the registration of a Policy, and the deposit of Stocks annually or semi-annually to meet the liability thereon, DOES ADD to the security of the Policy. But those claiming insurance can register or not, at their own option. I think the plan of the North America, of issuing registered Policies, will be followed by other companies, and is destined to great popularity and success; and the credit of putting such a scheme into practical operation, is due to the President of this company.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BARNES,
Sup't of the Insurance Department
of the State of New York.

J. A. EATON & CO.,
Managers Pacific Branch.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY,
Local Agent.
ap18-istf

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC Insurance Company.

I. The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD..........$750,000

II. The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION, TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE DOLLARS and EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS, in GOLD..$1,218,291.85

III. The Company has NO DEBTS.

IV. The amount of Insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1866:

Fire..........$17,136,195
Marine..........893 065

V. This Company insures against the following risks, viz: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT AND THEIR CARGOES, AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and on ALL MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI. This Company will take on any FIRST CLASS RISKS, not to exceed $,75,000, (the limit fixed by law) and on all large risks will reinsure, to an extent consistent with prudence, in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

JONATHAN HUNT, President.
J. M. SHOTWELL, Secretary.
San Francisco, January 16th, 1867. ap4tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S

STEAMSHIPS FOR

NEW YORK, JAPAN AND CHINA,

Will be dispatched as follows:

LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and BRANNAN STREETS, at 11 o'clock A.M. of the following dates for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will leave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, they will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of 18th or 19th, connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamers for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton and South America, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

June 30th—MONTANA, Captain Joseph Sutton, connecting with OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Maury.

Passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

Through Tickets for Liverpool by the Cunard, Inman and National Steamship Lines can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co's office in San Francisco.

For Merchandise and Freight, for New York and Way Ports, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

☞ The steamship COLORADO will be despatched JULY FOURTH, at noon, and will be followed by the steamship GREAT REPUBLIC, August 24th, from Wharf corner First and Brannan streets, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the steamship COSTA RICA for SHANGHAE.

For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.
ju 6

California Steam Navigation COMPANY.

Steamer CAPITOL..........Capt. E. A. POOLE
" CHRYSOPOLIS......Capt. A. FOSTER.
" YOSEMITE..........
" CORNELIA..........Capt. W. BROMLEY
" JULIA..........Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway Wharf at 4 o'cl'k P. M., Every Day, (Sundays excepted) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with the light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff

OFFICE of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson Streets.

JOHN BENSLEY,
ap5-istf President.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY LANDS FOR SALE OR LEASE.

PASTURE LANDS FOR SHEEP OR STOCK,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, FROM ONE THOUSAND ACRES TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES.

BEST FARMING LANDS

Improved and Unimproved,

Particularly well calculated for the growth of OLIVES, ALMONDS, VINES, ORANGES, LEMONS, CASTOR BEANS, HOPS, MULBERRY, ENGLISH WALNUTS, TOBACCO, COTTON, all kinds FRUITS, as well as all kinds of GRAIN and VEGETABLES, in quantities to suit, from Five Acres to Fifty Thousand Acres.

Climate unsurpassed in the State. Fever and Ague unknown. THIRTY HOURS BY STEAM FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Apply to
THOMAS SPRAGUE,
Russ House, San Francisco,
Or to CHARLES E. HUSE,
ap18-tfis Santa Barbara.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY AGENTS WANTED!

"CHRIST AND THE TWELVE, or SCENES AND EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOR AND HIS APOSTLES, as painted by the Poets,"

IS the title of a new Book just issued. The work is in one large octavo volume of over 500 pages; printed on superfine paper, and embellished with six beautiful fine steel engravings, from the best artists. J. G. HOLLAND is the editor.

We will give a liberal commission or pay a monthly salary to experienced agents.

For terms, address
F. DEWING & CO.,
ap11tf San Francisco.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—IN THE JUSTICE'S *Court of the Third Township, in and for the City and County of San Francisco. The People of the State of California, to CHARLES F. NOLTE,* GREETING:—You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office, in the Third Township of the City and County of San Francisco, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1867, at 2 o'clock P.M., to answer unto the complaint of JOHN KERN, claiming to recover from you the sum of $107 and 53-100 dollars, for money advanced and paid out by said John Kern for said Charles F. Nolte, at said Charles F. Nolte's request, with interest thereon at rate of two per cent per month, as per agreement between said plaintiff and defendant, as per complaint on file in my office, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount with interest thereon at rate of two per cent per month until paid, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of the City and County of San Francisco:—Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand and seal, and dated at the City and County of San Francisco, on the 10th day of June, A.D. 1867.

[L. S.] JAMES C. PENNIE,
Justice of the Peace for Third Township.
Office, 707 Clay street. je18-3m

TO THE SICK.

Cures Without Medicines.

Fourteen Years in San Francisco.

Pioneer Water Cure,

—AND—

"DR. BOURNE'S BATHS."

Perfect Cures Guaranteed

According to Agreement in All Cases.

FOR THE CURE OF

Neuralgia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, (incipient) Pleurisy, Fever and Ague, all other Fevers, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Colds, Coughs, Oak Poisoning, (for which Dr. Bourne discovered the only Scientific and Certain Cure) Dyspepsia. "Dreams," Sexual Weakness, the Removal of Mercury and all other Poisons, etc., etc.. etc.

The methods adopted by Dr. Bourne are the most Pleasant, the Safest, Quickest, and Most Reliable ever discovered

Consultations FREE, by Mail or Express, or personally. Send or call for a Circular of Recommendation, References, Certificates of Cures, etc., which are not bogus, but given by well known and responsible individuals.

No. 10 Masonic Temple,
Corner of Montgomery and Post Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Rheumatism.

Throughout this coast, a great deal of suffering is experienced from Rheumatism. Weeks and even months of protracted and aggravated misery is endured by the victims of medical inefficiency and ignorance, which could be cured just as easily as was Mr. SPARROW, whose testimony is given below, and is only the echo of hundreds of other cases. DR. BOURNE cures without medicines, which accounts for his extraordinary success. No. 10 Masonic Temple, Post Street entrance.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6, 1861.

DR. BOURNE:—Last Winter I was nearly dead, by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered the most excruciating pains for five weeks, without any hope of relief, when a friend, hearing of my illness, called to see me, and assured me that if I would stop "drugging and dosing," and go to you, that you would have me walking about the streets in three days. Sure enough, although I was utterly helpless and conveyed to your house in a carriage, and carried into it by three stout men, and by them lifted into the bath, yet, on coming out of it, I largely assisted myself, doing much toward dressing, and, without assistance, walked from the bath to the carriage. On the fourth day, I discharged my carriage and walked, with a friend's aid, the entire distance to your house—nearly a mile—and home again, and so on until cured. I felt myself a well man. And now I am happy to do you this little service, of publicly certifying to the simple truth, leaving it to do its work among my friends and acquaintances that may chance to see this. Your friend.

JOSEPH SPARROW.

Consumption.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Very few persons, even among physicians, would have been willing, upon any terms, to have been in the condition of the writer of the following letter, on the 14th of February last. I will anticipate somewhat his report of the facts, by saying that on the 15th of August last he made me a visit, "the very picture of good health." Time, which tries and proves all things, has sufficiently tested this case, and shown that neither relapse nor collapse have followed; the cure is perfect, and can be cited among the scores of similar cases, the result of my improved mode of treating diseases without medicine.

SACRAMENTO, April 30, 1865.

DR. G. M. BOURNE:—Dear Sir—It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I now let you know of my good health. Looking back upon what I have passed through it seems as if I had been lifted from the grave, and I think it my duty to acknowledge to you and to the world the benefit I derived from water bath. It was in August, 1864, when disease developed itself with a severe cough. I then took medicines, getting worse with chills, fevers, loss of strength, and was pronounced consumptive. This set me to thinking, and finally I determined to leave my business and go to the Sandwich Islands, having been informed that I could not be cured. I went to San Francisco, and, while waiting for a ship, called on Dr. Bourne, who stated that a trip to the Islands would probably result disastrously, and was unnecessary, as I could be speedily cured at his establishment. I placed myself under his treatment, and in one week was so much improved I thought I could risk returning home and do my duty as Engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad. The Doctor objected, but I thought I knew better and returned to duty. In about two weeks my cough returned, and I kept getting worse, and, contrary to Dr. Bourne's injunction, never to take medicines again, committed that folly, and soon was so completely run down that I could scarcely walk; so, as a last resort, I concluded once more to try the water cure I went to San Francisco, few of my friends expecting me to return; in fact, I thought my return doubtful. On arriving at Dr. Bourne's establishment, February 14th, 1865, I was not able to get into the bath without assistance, but in a few days I began to recover myself again. I remained with him only six weeks, when I felt a "wiser and a better man," without the aid of medicine. I have now been at work several weeks, and find that I am gaining every day, and at present bid fair to be stouter than ever before. Persons visiting the Doctor's establishment, find it just what it should be, both in the ladies' and gentlemen's departments, and I can not say too much in praise of the Doctor's kind attentions to his patients.

This letter I write for the benefit of all the afflicted, to be used as the Doctor desires, and should it be the means of directing any to his care and treatment, who (as they assuredly will) find relief, I will be paid for my trouble.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Engineer Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22, 1865.

Advised by the undersigned, Mr. James Campbell, of the Central Pacific Railroad, who was then in a most deplorable state of ill health, placed himself under the care of Dr. Bourne, the Water Cure Physician. Some six months afterward he visited the city, when I accidentally met him at Dr. Bourne's establishment, and am happy to say, restored to the enjoyment of good health and in fine spirits. JOHN SULLIVAN.

☞ Dr. Bourne treats all Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, which include Diptheria, Bronchitis incipient Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, etc., with great success. Great relief is afforded in advanced stages of Consumption. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, etc., etc., are also cured quickly, pleasantly, and economically. No medicine whatever.

CONFIRMATION STRONG OF AN INTERESTING LETTER.

SACRAMENTO, November 23, 1866.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I received your letter a few days since asking for my photograph, which I will attend to as soon as convenient. At present I am very busy, on account of the stormy weather, being out at all times, both night and day, and am enjoying very good health, apprehending no danger, if properly careful, as every one should be. I have read my letter in the Call and other papers, and have been asked several times concerning it, and whether it is correct, and I say I can vouch for its contents, and more, if required, and so can a great many others who knew me at the time. I remain your friend, JAMES CAMPBELL.

To DR. BOURNE, San Francisco. ja3-1y-3p

FLORENCE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEWING Machines, California State Fair, 1866, "To the President of the State Agricultural Society: Your Committee on Sewing Machines beg leave to report that we have examined the Several Sewing Machines on exhibition—the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Florence—and find that, for general Family Use, the FLORENCE IS THE BEST."—J. N. Andrews, Thos. C. McHale, L. Elkus. n3-3p-1y.

Original Defective

THE FARM.

Fevers versus Fruits.

Let's have a little talk about orchards and gardens, as life-preservers. Many a farmer thinks he "can't fuss about a garden" with vegetables and small fruits in ample variety, hardly about an orchard, especially beyond apple trees. So he goes on to weightier matters of grain, or stock, or dairy, and eats potatoes, wheat bread, pork and salt beef, all summer long. No fine variety of vegetables, no grateful berries, no luscious peaches or juicy cherries. By October fever comes, or bowel complaints of some kind, or some congestive troubles most likely. He is laid up, work stops a month, the doctor comes, and he "drags round" all winter, the doctor's bill drags too. The poor wife, meanwhile, gets dyspeptic, constipated, has fever too, perhaps, and she "just crawls round." What's the matter? They don't know, poor souls. Would they build a hot fire in July and shut the doors? Of course not—in their rooms; but they have done just that in their poor stomachs. How so? They have been eating, all summer, the heat-producing food, fit for a cold season, but not for a warm one. A Greenlander can eat candles and whale fat, because they create heat. In January we are up toward Greenland—in climate.

A Hindoo lives on rice, juicy fruits, and tropic vegetables, cooling and opening to the system. In July we move toward Hindostan, in a heat almost tropical. Diet must change too.

Have apples, pears, cherries, etc. from the orchard every day, of early and late kinds. Let there be plenty of good vegetables, raspberries, strawberries, etc. It takes a little time and trouble, *but it's the cheapest way to pay the doctor's bills.* And, bless your dear souls, *these things taste good!*

You study what feed is good for pigs and cattle. All right; but wife and children are of higher consequence; and it's a shame if, with all our great gifts of intellect and intuition, we do not obey the divine laws in our own physical being so well that the doctor shall visit the house less than the horse-doctor goes to the barn. Don't fail of vegetables, berries and fruits. Try it, and you'll say we haven't told half the truth.

Experimental Farming.

Much is said of late years about agricultural colleges, model farms and experimental farming, which is all very well, but the matter should by no means be left to such institutions. Some experiments, that it is desirable should be tried, are of so costly a nature that private individuals cannot well afford to undertake them; but many others are within the power of every man who owns a patch of ground. Every farmer, every man who owns a garden spot, should be trying some new methods of improving his land and increasing his crops. Let him try to get out of the old ruts, and not forever follow the old tracks. Let him not by any means conclude that because his grandfather and his father pursued a certain course, because they planted and gathered in a certain way, that there is no chance for improvement. Every farm should in some degree be an experimental farm, and every farmer should be earnestly striving to improve in his mode of cultivation. Let him try the effect of plowing a little deeper every year than he did the year before. Let him see if it will not improve some moist piece of land to underdrain it. Let him prepare his posts for fence by placing them to dry, top end downward in such a manner that the part to be set in the ground will become thoroughly seasoned, and then coat them with coal-tar and roll them in sand before they are set, and see if they will not last enough longer to pay for all the trouble and expense. Let him dig a trench in his garden two and a half feet deep and two or three feet wide, fill it with rich garden mould, and then plant a row of currant bushes upon the mould, and try if the result will not be astonishing. Thus in many ways can a wide-awake farmer gain experience that will be very useful both to himself and his neighbors; and the experiments which he tries himself will be far more valuable for him than those he hears of from others.—*Central Chrn. Advocate.*

DOVES AS FARM STOCK.—In many portions of France it is said to be the practice of landholders to make it a condition in their leases to tenants that they shall provide a pigeon-house, or dove-cote, and keep it well stocked with these birds. The reason for the condition is that these birds do a great amount of good in eating up the seeds of noxious plants, such as chess, cockle, and the like. They do not live on well grown grain when they can find that which is shriveled, as well as the seeds of weeds and grasses. They are busy workers among the offal of the barn-yard, but do not, like the barn-yard fowls, scratch up gardens and play the mischief generally. It is a general remark among French farmers, that in districts where the pigeon is the most abundant there the wheat fields are the cleanest and the crops the most prolific.

MOSS IN FLOWER-POTS.—Ladies who are fond of cultivating flowers in the house, will find great benefit to the plants by spreading a coat of moss over the earth in their flower-pots. This keeps the water from evaporating, and the temperature more uniform. Tea grounds are often used for the same purpose. Where a flower-pot stands in a saucer, with a hole in the bottom of the pot, put a little sand in the saucer and cover it with moss, and you have a simple and admirable arrangement.—*Ex.*

A farmer of three sons and five daughters was asked how many children he had. The answer was, "I have three sons and they each have five sisters." "Mercy!" replied the interrogator, "what a family ye maun have."

BLUETT & KUFFLE

DAIRY, PRODUCE, AND General Commission Merchants,

225 Clay St., near Front.

We specially solicit consignments in BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, TALLOW, HIDES and WOOL.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of MILCH COWS, CALVES, and HOGS. We have ample store accommodations, should any desire goods held for an advance in prices. Unless otherwise ordered, consignments will be sold upon arrival at market rates. By special permission, we refer to the following gentlemen: Prof. E. S. Lippitt, Petaluma; Prof. W. S. Turner, Napa; John Widney, Esq., Santa Clara; Rev. C. V. Anthony, Marysville; Hon. E. F. Spence, Nevada City; Gov. H. G. Blasdel, Carson City. All producers are invited to call and see us at our office, 225 Clay Street. ja24-6m

HARVESTING MACHINES For 1867.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

Nos. 17 and 19 Front St., San Francisco;

Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 J St., Sacramento,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, and DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to their large stock of

Reapers, Mowers, Harvesters, Threshers, Engines, etc.,

for the Harvest of 1867. The celebrated

HAINE'S HARVESTERS,

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois; genuine, with Latest Improvements.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Screw Hub Wheels, Genuine.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Iron Wheels; Genuine.
HEADER WAGONS, with Screw Hub Wheels.
Buckeye Reaper, 5 and 6 ft.;—Mowers, 2 sizes;
Ball's Ohio Reapers, 6 ft.;—Mowers, 3 sizes.
Burt's Eagle Reapers and Mowers, double and single gear;
McCormick's Reapers and Mowers, Hand and Self-Raking;
Manny's Reaper and Mower, 5 ft. cut—CHEAP;
Wood's Prize Combined Machines, 5 ft. cut;
Wood's Prize Mowers, jointed and stiff bars;
Kerby Reapers and Mowers, 5 ft. cut;
Badger State Reapers and Mowers;
Russell's Junior Mowers;
Union Mower, 2 sizes;
Champion Mowers;
Bay State Mowers;

THE CELEBRATED

PITT'S THRESHERS,

With Late Improvements;

24, 28, 32, 36 and 40-inch Cylinders.

THE CELEBRATED

Aultman's SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS,

33, 36, and 40-inch Cylinders, with late improvements.
Pitt's Double Pinion and Iron Horse Powers;
Portable Steam Engines;

—ALSO,—

Whitcomb's Wheeled Wire Horse Rakes;
Wire Horse Rakes, 26, 28, and 30 Teeth;
Revolving Horse Rakes, with Hickory Teeth;
Hay Presses, Hay Rope, and Baling Wire;
Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles, Forks, etc.
Rubber and Leather Belting;
Machine and Lard Oil;
Single Plows and Gang Plows;
Harrows, Horse Hoes, Cultivators;
Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Hay Cutters;
Wine and Cider Presses, Churns;
Broad Cast Seed Sowers and Seed Drills;
Ox Yokes, Road Scrapers, etc.

Extras for Repairing Machines.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

Front Street, bet. Pine and Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

J Street, near the Levee, SACRAMENTO.

ap11tf

HARVEST---1867.

WE NOW OFFER FOR SALE THE WELL known COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, made at Springfield, Ohio, called the NEW YORK IMPROVED, or SEYMOUR & MORGAN Machine. As a REAPER, it has no equal; and with the Improved STEEL CUTTER BAR, which will cut close to the ground or two feet high, it equals the BEST MOWER IN USE. On SIDE HILLS, it is the best Machine known. Its continued HIGH STANDING, in competition with the numerous other kinds brought to this market, is a most CONVINCING PROOF of the SUPERIORITY of the NEW YORK IMPROVED REAPER. It will cut more acres per day, and last longer than any other Machine sold. We also have for sale the New York Improved SELF REAPER. This Machine has been tested for FOUR YEARS, at the East, with the highest approval. Also, GIANT REAPER—cuts 7-foot swath. Also, WOOD'S MOWERS, WOOD'S COMBINED REAPER and WOOD'S SELF RAKERS, all of which are well known to Farmers. Also,

HAINES' HEADERS,

HEADER WAGONS, or TRUCKS; JACKSON, (Michigan) FARM WAGONS; HORSE and MULE CARTS; HORSE POWERS, FARM MILLS, FAN MILLS (all sizes), THRESHERS, WHEEL RAKES, REVOLVING RAKES, GRAIN FORKS of all kinds, SCYTHES and SNAITHS, PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS Etc., Etc., with a full and general assortment of Agricultural Goods, all of which will be sold low by

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS, Corner California and Davis Sts, SAN FRANCISCO.

mh28-3m

GEO. F. SILVESTER,

SEEDSMAN,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS, PLANTS, TREES Etc., Etc., Etc.,

No. 317 Washington Street,

Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO

je7 1st r

N. P. COLE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

Furniture and Bedding

WAREHOUSE,

NO. 312 PINE STREET,

Having a large and desirable Stock of the above Goods from our own Factory at the East, we are enabled to supply our Customers promptly, and at extremely low prices.

N. P. COLE & CO., 312 Pine Street, between Sansome and Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

my2-3m

N. P. LANGLAND,

STAIR BUILDER,

No. 49 BEALE STREET, between Market & Mission.

Stair Rails, Newel Posts and Balusters MADE TO ORDER,

AND SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THIS COAST.

my9-1y

THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD!

THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,

AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

D. HEWES,

STEAM PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

A. ROMAN & CO.,

BOOK SELLERS, PUBLISHERS, and IMPORTERS

417 & 419 Montgomery St.,

(Between California and Sacramento,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

We desire to call the attention of Clergymen and others interested in religious subjects, to our

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Religious & Theological Books.

Every steamer brings us a supply of

NEW BOOKS,

in all the departments of Literature. For extent and variety, our stock of

STANDARD —AND— MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

is unsurpassed by that of any other house in the United States.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

We make this a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business, and pay particular attention to the supply of Sunday Schools and School Libraries.

Our stock of Sabbath School Books is the largest in the city, and embraces the Publications of

ROBERT CARTER & BROS., HENRY HOYT, SHELDON & CO., NELSON & SONS, RANDOLPH,

American Tract Society, American Sunday School Union, American Baptist Publication Society, General Prot. Episcopal S. S. Union Methodist Book Concern,

and all the Leading Publishers in New York Boston, and Philadelphia.

SCHOOL & COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.

Everything in use on the Pacific Coast.

GLOBES, ATLASES, MAPS,

REWARD CARDS.

PARLOR GAMES.

Over Thirty Varieties, embracing the Game of Authors, Noted People and Places, Tipsy Philosopher, Peggy, etc.

—ALSO—

Field and Parlor

CROQUET,

A new, beautiful, and fascinating game for Schools and Families.

Our facilities for importing Books to order are unequalled, having agents in the Eastern States and Europe, with whom we are in constant Communication.

A. ROMAN & CO., San Francisco.

sep20-1y-chnov22&feb7

H. M. NEWHALL. J. O. ELDRIDGE

H. M. NEWHALL & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

Salesroom Fireproof Brick Building, *Corner of Sansome and Halleck Streets.*

REGULAR SALE DAYS

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—Catalogue Sale of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc
WEDNESDAYS—Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, French Goods, etc.

NOTICE.

Mr. GILBERT PALACHE has an interest in our business from this date.

H. M. NEWHALL & CO.

San Francisco, January 3, 1867. feb2-1

BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER

THE BUCKEYE,

DURING THE EIGHT YEARS IT HAS BEEN before the public, has earned for itself a reputation such as has never been attained by any other implement of its class. We offer it to Farmers this year as the

BEST MACHINE

which they can purchase, as it excels all others in Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draft, and Amount of Work it will accomplish, and ease in performing its work. We have

TWO SIZES OF MOWERS —AND— TWO SIZES OF REAPERS.

SEND FOR A BOOK, to gain full particulars, or INQUIRE OF FARMERS, who have used them, as there have been some

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED SOLD

since they were introduced into this State. Also,

Haines' Genuine Headers, AND Aultman's Sweepstake Threshers,

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner California and Battery Streets, mh28-3m San Francisco.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

ASSAYERS' MATERIALS

Druggists' Glassware and Sundries, PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK, &c.,

512 and 514 Washington Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

mh16-tf

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

COUNTING HOUSE, BANK, AND INSURANCE STATIONERS.

Keep constantly on hand, A Complete Assortment of Fine Stationery WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS, Artists' Materials, AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, IN EVERY VARIETY,

At reasonable rates, Wholesale and Retail.

The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms

413 and 415 Sansome, corner Commercial Streets

may24-tf

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS

CHILION BEACH,

DEALER IN

JUVENILE BOOKS

34 MONTGOMERY STREET,

(Opposite the Lick House.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Has constantly on hand, A Complete Assortment of

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

adapted to all ages and capacities, embracing the Publications of AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION; AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY; SHELDON; CARTER HOYT; RANDOLPH, and other Sunday-school Publishers.

—Also—

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, and SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, in great variety.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS and NEW BOOKS received by every steamer.

June22-tf

JARVIS JEWETT,

No. 629 Washington Street, AGENT,

m31 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

GEO. STEVENS,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY,

420 DRUMM STREET,

Between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco.

TIN AND ZINC ROOFING at the lowest rates. All kinds of Roofs Repaired and Warranted. Ship Work and Jobbing of all kinds, done to order. mh21-3m

ARMES & DALLAM,

Successors to Hawkhurst and Son,)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,

Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street, Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO

ap1

ITS EFFECT IS

MIRACULOUS.

The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom.*

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

$1,000 Reward

If the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S *Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer*

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN.

IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!

No person, old or young, should fail to use it. *It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.*

Ask for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and take no other.

The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO. Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists.

july12-1y

W. H. HOWLAND. H. B. ANGELL. E. T. KING CYRUS PALMER.

Miners' Foundry and Machine Works

235 and 259 First Street.....San Francisco.

HORIZONTAL, High Pressure Steam Engines,

constructed on the most approved principle for the economization of fuel.

BOILERS of all kinds, made of the best Iron.

STEAMBOAT, Locomotive, Traction, Hoisting, Agricultural and Pumping ENGINES.

WATER WHEELS, Breast or Overshot, Center Discharge, Jonval Turbine, Tangential Turbine, and other descriptions.

QUARTZ MILLS of five Stamps and upwards, carefully designed, plans made, and the machinery built to correspond. PROSPECTING BATTERY of two stamps, with iron frame, which can be easily transported from place to place. MORTARS, high, low or in sections. Stamp Shoes and Dies of the best white Iron. Stamp Heads, Gibbed Tappets. Cams, of the best form. Wood Pulleys. Guide Boxes. Screens of the best Russian Iron.

GRINDERS AND AMALGAMATORS, Combination, Wheeler's, Wheeler & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's, & Hopkins'. SEPARATORS, Concentrators, Retorts, Ingot Molds, Roastin Furnace Mountings, Arastra Gearing, Hydraulic Hose, and Distributors.

MINING MACHINERY. Hoisting Engines, with Friction or Spur Gear, for Hemp or Wire Rope. Pit Head Pulleys. Safety Hooks and Cages.

CORNISH, and other PUMPS. Pump Mountings SUGAR MACHINERY—Horizontal Sugar Mills for Steam, Water, or Cattle Power, with or without Cane and Trash Carriers and Liquor Pumps. Steam Clarifiers. Evaporating Pans, Blow Ups, etc. etc.

WOOD CUTTING and SAWING MACHINERY, of every description, for all purposes.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, with all the latest improvements.

Petroleum Retorts, Oil Well Boring Machinery, Paper Mills, Powder Mills, Pile Drivers, Rice, Malt, and Bark Mills. Horse Powers, Ship Castings. Architectural and Agricultural castings, Spur and Bevel Gears, Belt Pulleys, Car Wheels, Sheave Wheels, Shafting and Boxes.

PLANS and ESTIMATES for every description of Machinery on application.

Illustrated Circular, for 1866, sent free on application. ap13-1stf

THE GREAT

New England Remedy!

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

IS NOW OFFERED TO THE AFFLICTED throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The White Pine Compound Cures

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Dipthteria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

For Piles and Scurvy it will be found Very Valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.

GEO. W. SWEET, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Corner of Battery and Clay sts.

ap4tf SAN FRANCISCO.

COX & NICHOLS,

316 Washington and 317 & 319 Oregon Sts., Between Battery and Front

HAVE FOR SALE

Harness, Skirting, Sole, Belting, Pump, Bridle, Alum, Upper Lace and Rigging

LEATHER.

Jacques' "Raven's Wing," "Day & Martin's," London, and "Brown's" celebrated Liquid

BLACKING.

MASON'S CHALLENGE PASTE BLACKING, direct from James S. Mason & Co., Philadelphia, for sale by Invoice, or to the Trade, in lots to suit.

NEAT'S FOOT OIL,

Several qualities, both Eastern and California. Our Diamond C & N may be relied upon as

PURE.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Will pay Highest CASH Prices for Wet Salted Hides and Calf Skins, Pelts, and Tallow. jan3tf

DUTTON & McEWEN,

DEALERS IN

Hay & Grain,

PIER NUMBER SEVEN.

STEWART STREET NEAR MISSION

SAN FRANCISCO.

HENRY DUTTON, JR., B. McEWEN. 19tf

REMOVAL.

ROWLAND, WALKER & CO.

GROCERS,

Have removed to their NEW STORE, Nos. 516 and 518 Washington St.,

Where they are offering a complete assortment of Groceries at Lowest Rates. Quality guaranteed.

Goods delivered at any point within the city limits. nov8

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

OUR IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

Fine Custom-Made Clothing

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING CONSISTS OF

ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

BOTH OF MATERIAL AND FINISH.

A Large Assortment of Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets etc. AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

J. R. MEAD & CO.,

mh15tf Cor. Washington and Sansome Sts.

TO THE LADIES.

The Cirage Francais, or French Dressing, is the most splendid article ever produced for the purposes for which it was designed.

Ladies' and childrens' Boots and Shoes that have become *red* or *rusty*, and *rough* by wearing, are restored to a perfect and *permanent black*, with as much lustre as when new, leaving the leather *soft* and *pliable*; and what is of *great importance to the ladies*, it will not rub off when wet, and soil the skirts.

Traveling Bags, Trunks, Carriage-Tops, and fine *Harness*, are made to look *as good as new.*

Ladies and children can dress their own boots *without soiling their hands.*

Try one bottle, and you will never be without a supply in the house.

Ask your Shoe Dealers for it.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

F. E. WEYGANT having sold his entire interest in the Tremont House, Jackson street, is now prepared to devote his whole attention to his patrons at the well-known

"INTERNATIONAL," Jackson Street, above Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (AND BEING CONDUCTED ON EUROPEAN PRINCIPLES) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel, on the Pacific Coast.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH HOUSE ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.

Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the International Coach in readiness to convey them to the House. FREE OF CHARGE. mar3

SATHER & CO.,

BANKERS,

COR. MONTGOMERY & COMMERCIAL STS.,

DRAW EXCHANGE AT SIGHT IN sums to suit, on

American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Shad and Leather Dealers' Bank..Boston.
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.

Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.

Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates, and make Collections on favorable terms.

MILLER & CO.,

Wool Commission Merchants,

No. 117 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Liberal advances on consignments, and insurance effected on all lots in store. The best English Wool Sacks, Twine, and Shears, for sale. feb28tf

HUMPHREY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE EXperience, an entire success; Simple, Prompt, efficient, and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes can not be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents
1	cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation..	25
2	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	25
3	" Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults...	25
5	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic..	25
6	" Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.....	25
7	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	25
8	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache..	25
9	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods.....	25
12	" Whites, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains....	25
16	" Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues.	50
17	" Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	50
18	" Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19	" Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Influenza	50
20	" Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21	" Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.....	50
22	" Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25	" Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.....	50
26	" Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27	" Kidney Disease, Gravel.....	50
28	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness.....	1.00
29	" Sore Mouth, Canker.....	50
30	" Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.	50
31	" Painful Periods, with Spasms....	50
32	" Sufferings at Change of Life.....	1.00
33	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00
34	" Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete..... $10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book..... 6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book..... 5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book..... 3 00

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, 401 Battery St., Corner Clay, SAN FRANCISCO.

ap4tf

L. B. Benchley, John Bensley, P. D. Kellogg, J. McMechen.

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO., 3 and 5 Front St., near Market,

Importers and Jobbers of

American and Foreign HARDWARE

AGRICULTURAL —And— MINING IMPLEMENTS.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,

Sutter and Stockton Streets, (Between Kearny and Montgomery.)

EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices, of the same quality of material.

Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and other Cemeteries. feb 23-tf

PACIFIC IRON WORKS

First Street,

San Francisco, January 1, 186

At the above long established Works, we continue Manufacture

Stationary and Marine STEAM ENGINES,

Quartz, Flour, and Saw Mill Work

Pumping and Hoisting Machinery,

VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S, and other

—OF—

Amalgamating Pans.

STEAM BOILERS, WATER PI

And other similar work.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRA

BRYAN BATTERY

AND

GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.

Particular attention is invited to this Engine, as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.

Within the last twelve months we have added largely to our former very liberal facilities for out the best description of work, with dispatch, prices will be as low as they can possibly be consistently with our purpose to allow none but class work to leave our establishment.

Jan5-tf GODDARD & C

UNION IRON WORKS

Corner of First and Mission Sts

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOUNDED IN 184

These Works embrace IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, BOILER SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP, PATTERN SHOP, PATTERN DRAWING ROOM, MINERAL CABINET, and DUCTION and AMALGAMATING WORKS.

Owing to their superior facilities, these Works are enabled to furnish, at short notice, all kinds of Machinery, Heavy Forgings, Boilers, Marine Work, Stationary Work, LOCOMOTIVES, (made a specialty) and all kinds of Railroad Fittings; Quartz Mills, Quartz Machinery of best and latest improved patterns; Hoisting and Pumping Machinery, Hydraulic Machinery, Booth's Hydraulic Distributors, (the best and cheapest in use) Wheeler & Randall's Exhaust Pans, Wheeler's (flat bottom) Pans, Belding's Pans, Wheeler & Randall's Settlers, Belding's Settlers, Fount-ain Settlers, Standard Settlers, Hendy's Concentrators, and Wheeler & Randall's Concentrators.

ORES WORKED FREE OF CHARGE.

Plans of Machinery furnished and advice given in Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

H. J. BOOTH & CO.,

H. J. Booth, Geo. W. Prescott, Irving M. Scott. } Proprietors

feb14

FORDHAM & JENNINGS

Jobbing and Retail

GROCERS

Cor. Front & Jackson Sts

SAN FRANCISCO.

FAMILIES, MILLS, SHIPS —AND— FARMERS

Supplied and Goods Delivered to all parts of the City.

an31tf

DODGE BROS. & CO.,

406 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CALIFORNIA —AND— Eastern Provisions

Receive Consignments of

California Provisions

From all parts of the State, And keep constantly on Hand

EASTERN BACON, Lard, Butter —AND— Cranberries.

For sale in quantities to suit.

pa28-1f

HOUSEKEEPERS' PROTECTION & RELIEF SOCIETY.

THE ONLY STORE ....IN.... SAN FRANCISCO

[WHERE CAN BE FOUND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TINWARE, WOODENWARE, WILLOW-WARE,

AND ALL THE INNUMERABLES

Required by Housekeepers,

THOS. CORBETT'S 131 Kearny Street

BETWEEN SUTTER AND POST.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City

ja31-6m

BRAY & BROTHER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Corner Front and Clay Street.

SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.

JOHN G. BRAY tf W. A. BRAY